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CHILD'S OWN BOOK

OF

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF PETER PARLEY'S TALES.

WITH SIXTY ENGRAVINGS AND EIGHTEEN MAPS.

SECOND EDITION.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY JAMES B. DOW.
1837.

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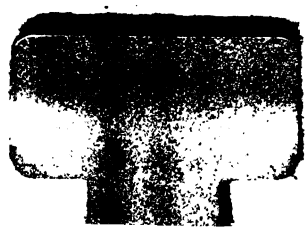

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PICTURE,

OF THE SEA OR OCEAN,

A BAY, RIVER, CANAL, BRIDGE, ROAD, HILL, VALLEY, CITY OR TOWN PENINSULA, AN ISLAND, AND MOUNTAINS.

The Sea or Ocean is a vast collection of salt water, upon which vessels sail; an Island is a piece of land surrounded by water; a City or Town is a place with many houses; a Peninsula is a piece of land nearly surrounded by water; the City in the picture stands on a Peninsula. A Bay is a part of the sea nearly enclosed by the land; you see little boats sailing on the Bay in the picture. A River is a stream of water flowing between hills or mountains; you see a Steamboat going up the River, in the picture. A Road is a place for carriages to travel in; a Canal is made by men, and consists of a trench filled with water, upon which loaded boats are drawn by horses. A Hill is an elevated piece of land; you see some cows on the hill in the picture. A Mountain is a very high piece of land; you see two Mountains in the picture. A Valley is a low place between hills or mountains; in the picture the valley is supposed to be between the hill and mountain, and the river to flow through it.

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THE

CHILD'S BOOK

OF

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY:

DESIGNED AS AN EASY AND ENTERTAINING WORK

FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

WITH SIXTY ENGRAVINGS,

AND EIGHTEEN MAPS, AS FOLLOWS:

1. Maine.
2. New Hampshire.
3. Vermont.
4. Massachusetts.
5. Rhode Island.
6. Connecticut.
7. New England.
8. New York.
9. New Jersey—Pennsylvania, &c.
10. Middle States.
11. Southern States.
12. Western States.
13. United States.
14. Mexico and West Indies.
15. North America.
16. South America.
17. Picture of the Western Hemisphere.
18. Picture of the Eastern Hemisphere

SECOND EDITION.

BOSTON: JAMES B. DOW,
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Samuel Griswold Goodrich

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PREFACE.

This little book is believed to be essentially different, in several respects, from any one that has yet appeared. It is prepared for mere children, and is intended strictly as a *First book of Geography*. Among all those now in use, many of which are doubtless excellent, it is believed there are none, the style and arrangement of which, are well suited to beginners. The Author has attempted to furnish such a book as appears to be needed; one that may be used for initiation, and that may properly be put into the hands of the pupil before any other. When he has been through this, he will be prepared for some more extensive system of Geography. This book may also be used to advantage, as an Introduction to the "First Book of History."

It will be observed that the work contains only American Geography. It was thought that the Geography of our own Hemisphere, was not only the most important part of the study, but that it was the most convenient and proper, to be used for the purpose of introducing the pupil to a first acquaintance with the subject, generally. The greatest difficulty in teaching Geography, is at the beginning. The design of this book is, to remove this difficulty, and the study of our own Geography is used to secure this end. The pupil once introduced, will easily find books to aid his farther progress. If we might be permitted to name a work to follow this, we would recommend the "Malte Brun School Geography," as being arranged on a similar plan, and to which, we should regard the present volume a suitable introduction.

With a view to enliven the subject as much as possible, the Author has introduced a variety of engravings, and has embraced the descriptions in a series of imaginary travels, which the pupil is supposed to perform in company with the Author. Experience has shown that this method excites the interest of the pupil, perhaps, beyond any other.

The work contains several neatly engraved maps, and they are so arranged, that the questions face the maps to which they refer. The convenience of this plan, will be seen at once by Teachers.

There is another topic of more importance than any we have yet noticed, and which it is proper to mention here. Several works have recently appeared on Geography, which are constructed wholly or in part, on the inductive plan. This is unquestionably the only true method of teaching Geography. It is so obvious, indeed, that

the systems, hitherto pursued, in arranging books of Geography for Schools, are unphilosophical, and ill adapted to the purposes of education, that an entire revolution on this subject may be predicted as certain. The prevalent plan is to teach first, that which is most difficult; the plan we propose, is to teach, first, that which is most easy; the common rule, is to begin with grand or remote topics,—as the revolutions of the heavenly bodies—with comprehensive views of the four divisions of the Earth—and proceed from these great themes, to those which are more familiar. We would reverse this method; to use a common phrase, *we would begin at the other end.* We would *begin at home*—teach the Geography first of the School Room, then of the Village, or Town, in which the pupil resides, then of the County, the State, &c. We would begin with things, known and familiar, and proceed from these objects, to embrace in the gradually extending circle of knowledge, the entire Globe.

We have seen, with some regret, the opposition which has been arrayed against these views, but it cannot certainly be of long endurance. No work on a subject like this, be it either new or old, can long withstand the force of common sense; but we deem it very desirable for the cause of education, that the old system be speedily abandoned. The Author has therefore written this humble work, in the hope that the obvious advantage of the principles upon which it is constructed, may be commended to Parents and Teachers, and that they all may adopt a more rational, easy, and sure method of teaching Geography, than has been generally pursued.

Remarks similar to these would, doubtless, apply with equal justice to other subjects of school instruction; but Geography being a more universal study, than any other, and being, at the same time, one of the most useful, it is more important to correct mistakes respecting this, than most other branches of education.

We have but one more observation to make, and that is, that we claim not to be the inventors of the method of instruction, here recommended and adopted. This system depends upon principles long since inculcated in Europe, and which the Author saw practically applied in schools there, several years ago. These principles are now extensively diffused among Parents and Teachers in this country, and the Author desires no more, than to be considered a participator in the efforts, that are making to impart their benefits to the rising generation

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The principal difficulties in teaching Geography, are encountered in the beginning. When the pupil is once started, his progress is more easy and rapid. The following method is recommended, and its adoption, we believe, will remove much of the labor usually required on the part of both teacher and pupil.

First, teach the points of the compass, as follows. Tell the pupil which way is north, east, south, west. Then, ask him which is the north side of the room he is in; which is the east side; &c. Then, which way he goes to school; which way from school; which way to church or meeting; which way to his grandfather's, or uncle's, or any other person's house he is familiar with; which way to the next town or any other place he is accustomed to visit.

Second, give some idea of distance and extent. Ask him how far it is from the school-house to his home, to the meeting-house, or any other place, which he is acquainted with. Ask him several questions of this kind until he knows what a mile is. Then teach him, that a square mile is a space measuring a mile on each side; it is a piece of ground which would take him a full hour to walk around.

Third, teach the principal geographical features of the town where the pupil is. Direct his attention to the hills; let him tell their shape, name, distance, direction from the church, in what part of the town they are. Direct his attention to the mountains, if any, and let him tell their appearance, extent, names, situation, distance, direction, &c. Let him describe the rivers, tell their course, width, direction, situation, where they flow to, if boats or steamboats go upon them; if there are fishes in them, &c. Let him describe the valleys; the forests; the plains; in short, ask the pupil questions of all the striking objects in the place; houses, meeting-houses, or churches; school-houses. and other public edifices. Let these questions be so framed, that the answers of the child put together, may form a description of these objects. Let the questions be simple, and where the pupil's knowledge is deficient, the Teacher should supply the deficiency

Fourth, teach the pupil what a town or city is. Direct his attention to the houses, roads, churches, lands, hills, valleys, &c. which constitute the town. Tell him, that as he has two hands, two eyes, two ears, and two legs, and altogether, they make one boy, called George, or Peter, so all these objects form one town called Hartford, or Boston, or Worcester. Then furnish the pupil with a rough map of the town, showing its shape, the rivers, streets, roads, hills and valleys. A mere pencil sketch will do. Let the pupil copy this.

Fifth, teach what a county is. Tell the pupil that a county contains several towns; a state several counties, &c. Then give the pupil a rough sketch of the county, then show him the map of his own state, in this book, and let him answer the questions upon it.

It will not perhaps be necessary to be very thorough in teaching the pupil all these things at first. It will be sufficient to give a class two or three lessons, on the foregoing topics, the pupil may then commence, with the following page. As he proceeds in his lesson, he will meet with the subjects named above. He may then be interrogated as we have proposed; for instance, when he is asked how Maine is bounded on the north, let him tell which side of the room is north. When he is asked about the mountains in Maine, let him describe a mountain; when he is asked about rivers, let him describe a river &c.

As it may happen that the pupil has never seen a mountain, river, the sea, an island, &c. we have inserted a picture as a Frontispiece, which will enable the teacher to convey accurate ideas, of these various objects.

INTRODUCTION FOR THE PUPIL.

I SUPPOSE all my little readers have heard of Peter Parley. He lives in Boston, and though he is old, gray and lame, yet he is very cheerful, and very fond of children; he loves to have them come and see him, and takes great delight in telling them stories. He has been about the world a great deal; sometimes he has travelled on foot, and sometimes he has sailed in a ship over the sea to distant countries.

But although Mr. Parley loves to tell stories, and takes great pleasure in amusing his little friends, yet he is more anxious to teach them something useful. He is very fond of telling about towns and cities, and rivers and islands, and mountains and lakes, and the blue sea upon which ships sail. He will sometimes, lead the children about Boston, lame as he is, and explain to them every thing that they see. Sometimes he gets into a wagon, with two horses and four or five children, and goes all around the country about Boston. When he gets upon a hill, he shows the children the rivers, towns, bays, and all the other things which are to be seen, he tells them the names of all these objects, he tells them what a river is, what a town is, what a bay is, and many other things; this, Mr. Parley calls teaching Geography. See him at the top of this page, with his little school travelling about in a wagon!

This is certainly a pleasant method of learning about towns and cities, and rivers

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and mountains, and I wish all my little readers could learn geography in this way; by this I mean, that instead of reading about countries, I wish they could travel, and see the hills and valleys and towns and rivers and other things. Nothing indeed is more delightful than to travel. Sometimes you will meet with a beautiful river foaming and dashing over the rocks; then you will meet with another river which is broad and smooth, with boats and vessels sailing upon it. Sometimes you will meet with a quiet little village, where the people are all farmers, and where the children, may be seen scampering about, among the lambs and sheep, in the beautiful green fields. Then again you will come to a great city, full of houses, with a multitude of carts and coaches and carriages of all sorts, where all is noise and bustle, and where the shops are filled with beautiful toys, pictures, and excellent little books for children. Sometimes you will have to climb a mountain, covered with woods, then you will descend into a valley between the mountains or hills, where you will find, meadows, and fields of grain. By and by you will come to a manufacturing town, where there are large buildings, with a great many windows, and full of machinery for making cotton and woollen cloths; sometimes you will meet with the splendid houses of rich people, with groves and gardens around them, and again, you will meet with the houses of the poor, whose little children have often hardly enough to eat.

All these and many more interesting things you will meet with in travelling. I say therefore it is very pleasant to travel about and see the world, but as very few of us can spend our time in this way, I am going to make a little book, in which I shall tell you of the things you will see in travelling about the country. I shall not have room to tell you of all that can be seen, but I will endeavor to give you an account of those things that are most interesting; I will tell you of the largest rivers and the loftiest mountains, and the widest lakes, and whatever else may seem most likely to please you. When I am about to describe a country, I shall in the first place show you a map or picture of it. After studying this a little you will know its shape and situation, where the principal towns, mountains, rivers and lakes are, and many other things; after you have learned all this I shall then proceed to tell you something more. I shall often request you to fancy that you are travelling with me, and actually see the interesting objects which are described.

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CHAPTER I. STATE OF MAINE.

NOTE TO THE PUPIL.

On the other page is a Map. A Map is a sort of picture, and it shows you, the Rivers, Mountains, Lakes, and other things in a country. This is a Map of the state of Maine, and it shows you what Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, and other things there are in Maine; now I wish you to look over this Map, carefully, and see if you can answer all the questions which follow. You must remember that the top of the Map is North, the right hand East, the bottom South, and the left hand West.

1. *Boundaries.*—How is Maine bounded on the North? On the East? On the South? On the West?

2. *Mountains.*—Are there any Mountains in Maine? Where are they?

3. *Rivers.*—Which way does the Kennebec river run? Through what counties does it flow? Where does it empty? What river flows into it from the east? What from the west? Which way does the Penobscot flow? Into what bay does it empty? Through what counties does it pass? Which way does Piscataqua river run? Into what other river does it run? Which way does the Matawamkeag run? Into what other river does it run? Which way does the Sebois river flow? Do all the waters of these various rivers run into the Penobscot? Should you not think the Penobscot must be a very large river?

Where is the Androscoggin river? In which direction does it flow? Where does it empty? What counties does it cross? Between what two counties does it run? Where is Union river? In what counties is this river? Where does it enter the sea? Where is West river? East river? Where is St. John's river? Where is the Aroostook river? Into what other river does it run? Where is the Meduxnekeag river? Into what other river does it run? Where is the river St. Croix? Which way does it run? Where does it empty?

4. *Lakes.*—In what county is Moosehead Lake? What river flows from it? Which way is it from Portland? Where is Grand Lake? What river flows from it? Which way is it from Portland? Where is Timiscouata Lake? Where are the Eagle Lakes? Where are the Schoodic Lakes? Where is Sebago Lake?

5. *Seas, Bays, &c.*—What ocean washes the southern part of Maine? Do you observe that there are many little inlets on the coast of Maine? Do you suppose that the water is salt or fresh in these little bays? Is the water that comes from the rivers and flows into the sea, salt or fresh? Where is Penobscot Bay? Which way from Portland? Casco Bay? Frenchman's Bay?

6. *Capes, &c.*—Do you see on the Map the picture of a narrow strip of land called Cape Small Point? Which way is it from Portland? Where is Schoodic Pt? Pennaquid Pt?

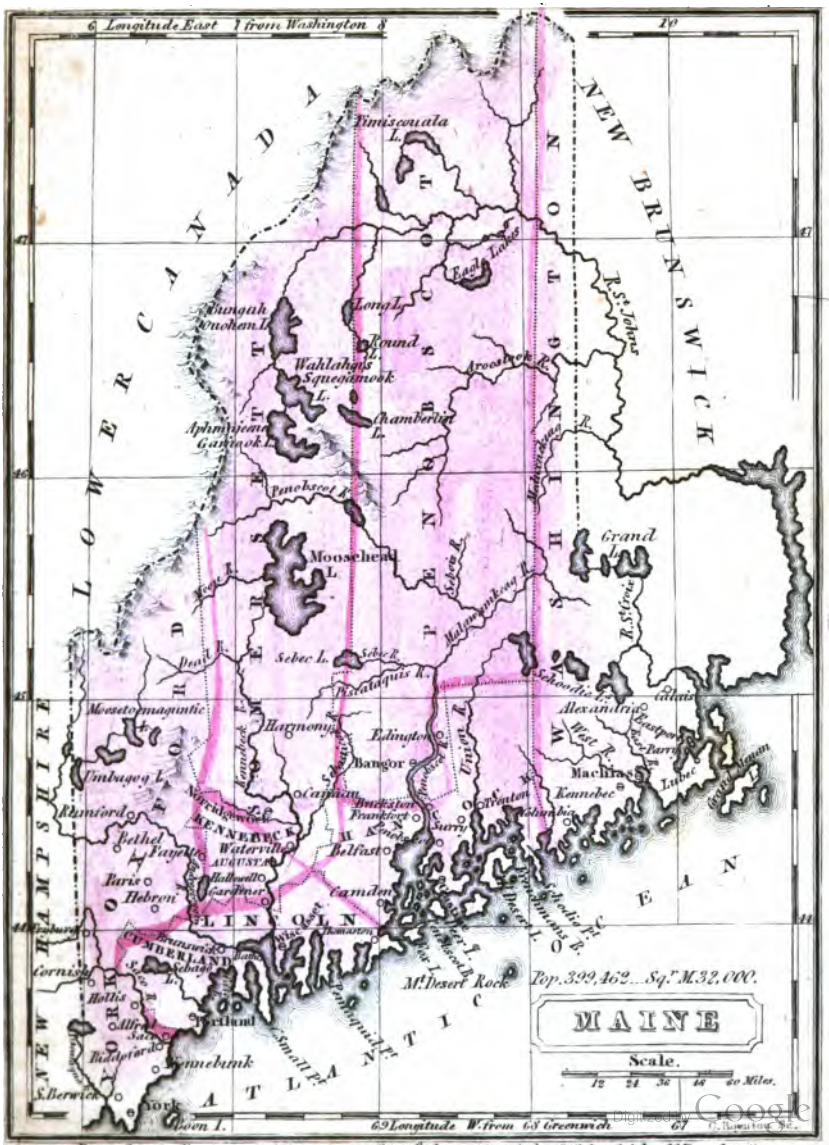
7. *Islands.*—Do you see on the map a little piece of land surrounded by water called Mt. Desert Island? Which way is it from Portland? Do you know that this island has houses upon it, and that a good many people live there? Where is Grand Menan Island? Boon Island? Mt. Desert Rock? Fox Island? Deer Island?

8. *Counties.*—How many counties in Maine? What are their names? Which is the largest county? Which do you think the smallest? Which is the most easterly county? Which is the most southerly? Which counties touch upon the sea? Which do not?

9. *Towns.*—In what county is Portland? Is it near the sea? Will you describe each of the following towns? That is, tell what county it is in, near what water it is situated, and its direction from Portland. Augusta. Wiscasset. Machias. Eastport. Kennebec. Bangor. Norridgewock. Kennebunk. Waterville. Saco. York. Penobscot. Hallowell. Gardiner. Bath. Brunswick. Trenton. Paris.

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.

It is particularly recommended, that the pupil be allowed to answer these questions, in the first place with the map before him. Then let him answer from memory. A similar course should be adopted in respect to all the other maps.



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1. You have now looked over the map of Maine, and you know its shape, its mountains, lakes, rivers, islands, shores, and bays. You know also its counties, the names of the principal towns, and where they are situated. You know a good deal about Maine therefore, but I have still much more to tell you.

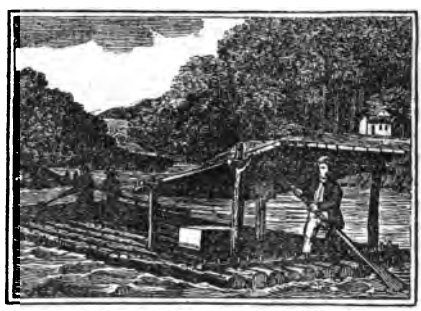
2. I will first tell you about that dark line of mountains that runs along the northwestern border of the state. These mountains appear on the map like little specks, not larger than flies; but if you were to go there you would find some of them very lofty; it would take you a whole day to climb to the top of one of them. Some of them appear like vast heaps of naked rock; others are covered with gloomy forests, a few people live along the skirts of these mountains, but most of them are inhabited only by wolves, bears, deer, and other wild animals. If you were to spend the night there, you would be obliged to sleep in some cave, or stay in the open air. When it was all dark around you, you would hear the howling of wolves, and perhaps the cry of a wild cat, or a lynx.

3. I will now tell you about the rivers in Maine. The Kennebec and Penobscot are very large rivers, they appear like little threads on the map, but they are in fact several hundred miles in length; and near the sea they are so broad that many steamboats and vessels sail upon them.

4. Do you know how a river is made? I will tell you. You know that if you pour water on the side of a hill, it will run down to the bottom. Well, the rain falls upon the hills; and the waters pour down the sides, and are collected in the valley at the bottom. Here they form a pond or lake. Now a pond or lake is like a bowl of water; if you put in too much, the water will run over; so, after a time, the valley having more water than it can hold, some of it flows out, and winding its way among the hills, forms a little stream or river.

5. At first it rushes along very swiftly, it leaps, and bounds, and foams, and seems as wild and noisy as a boy just let out from school. By and by it meets another stream, the waters of the two unite, they flow on, and form a larger river than before. Pretty soon other streams empty their waters into the river, and thus it gradually increases until it spreads its broad bosom to the sun, and appears almost like a sea. It now flows, with a gentle, but majestic course; bearing on its surface a multitude of boats and vessels.

6. Are you fond of travelling? I have no doubt you are, so let us enter a stage and proceed to Augusta, in Maine. Here we must get a boat and make a trip up the Kennebec. As we sail up the river, we shall see some pleasant villages on its banks; but after three or four days, we shall find the land covered with thick woods on both sides. We shall however meet a good many rafts of timber floating down the stream. Here is a picture of one of these rafts.



7. You see it consists almost entirely of logs, which are taken out of the river and sawed into boards. The thick forests of Maine furnish abundance of pine, and other trees, which are made into boards, shingles, staves for casks, &c. These articles are called lumber, and they are sent in great quantities to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and many other places; boards and shingles you know are used for building

Questions.—2. What can you tell me about the mountains in Maine? 3. What can you tell about the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers? 4. How is a river made?

5. If we start at Augusta and go up the Kennebec, in which direction shall we go? What will you see on the banks of the river? What shall we meet? 7. Describe the picture. What is lumber? Where do the people of Maine send their lumber? Where do they get the logs to make the lumber of?

houses. I think it very likely that the house my little reader lives in, is built in part, of boards and shingles that came from Maine.

8. But we must proceed on our journey. Having ascended the Kennebec, we shall at length arrive at a large and beautiful sheet of water called Moosehead Lake; this is the source of the Kennebec; very few people live near it, but we shall notice a great many water birds here; there are wild ducks, bitterns and herons, some of the latter having legs as long as a boy. These dwell around the lake, and though they appear to be very solitary, yet they are no doubt very happy; here they rear their young ones, but when winter is coming, they all fly away, and do not return until spring.

9. When we have remained a few days at the lake and caught a plenty of fish, we must travel on foot through the woods to the Penobscot River. Here we must build a raft of logs and float down the stream. We must be very careful, or we shall be dashed over some of the rapids and drowned.

10. We shall find the Penobscot a very large river, and when we have come within forty miles of its mouth, we shall meet with an island inhabited by about three hundred Indians. These people live a miserable kind of life; they have very poor houses, made of boards, and I am sorry to say that some of them are very intemperate. Here

is a picture of their Chief, he is covered with a blanket you see, and is talking with a young man about these Indians who are called the Penobscot tribe.

11. After leaving the Indian settlement, which is called Indian Old Town, we had better dismiss the raft, get into a good boat, and sail down the river. By and by, we shall enter Penobscot Bay, which has not less than three hundred islands in it. After sailing in this beautiful bay we shall land at Belfast, and travel across the country to Portland. We shall find this to be a large town almost equal to Providence or Salem. It is the largest town in Maine and has many handsome buildings in it.

12. I could tell you a great deal more of this interesting state; the people of Maine catch a great many fish, in the rivers and along the shore; and, if I had room, I could tell you many pleasant stories about catching herring, salmon, shad, and other fishes. The people of Maine have also a great many vessels, which carry their fish and lumber to all parts of America. There are many pleasant towns too in the Southern part of the state, which I should like to describe, such as Gardiner, where there is a very beautiful church; Brunswick, where there is a fine college; and Augusta, where the people are building a very handsome State House. I should like also to give you an account of the northern parts of Maine, which are yet covered with forests, and where there are a great many wild animals, but all these things you must read about in some larger book.

13. In summer it is warm and pleasant in the state of Maine, but in winter it is exceedingly cold; the rivers and lakes are then frozen over and the ground is covered with deep snow. The birds know when winter is coming and all fly away.

---

8. What sheet of water shall we at length arrive at? What birds shall we notice here? What can you tell of these birds? Which way shall we go from Moosehead lake to the Penobscot river? 10. What of the Penobscot? What island shall we meet with? What of the Indians? Describe the picture. 11. What is the Indian settlement called? What of Penobscot Bay? Which way do we go from Belfast to Portland? What of Portland? 12. What do the people of Maine do? Where do they send their fish and lumber? What of Gardiner? Of Brunswick? Of Augusta? 13. What of Maine in summer? In winter?

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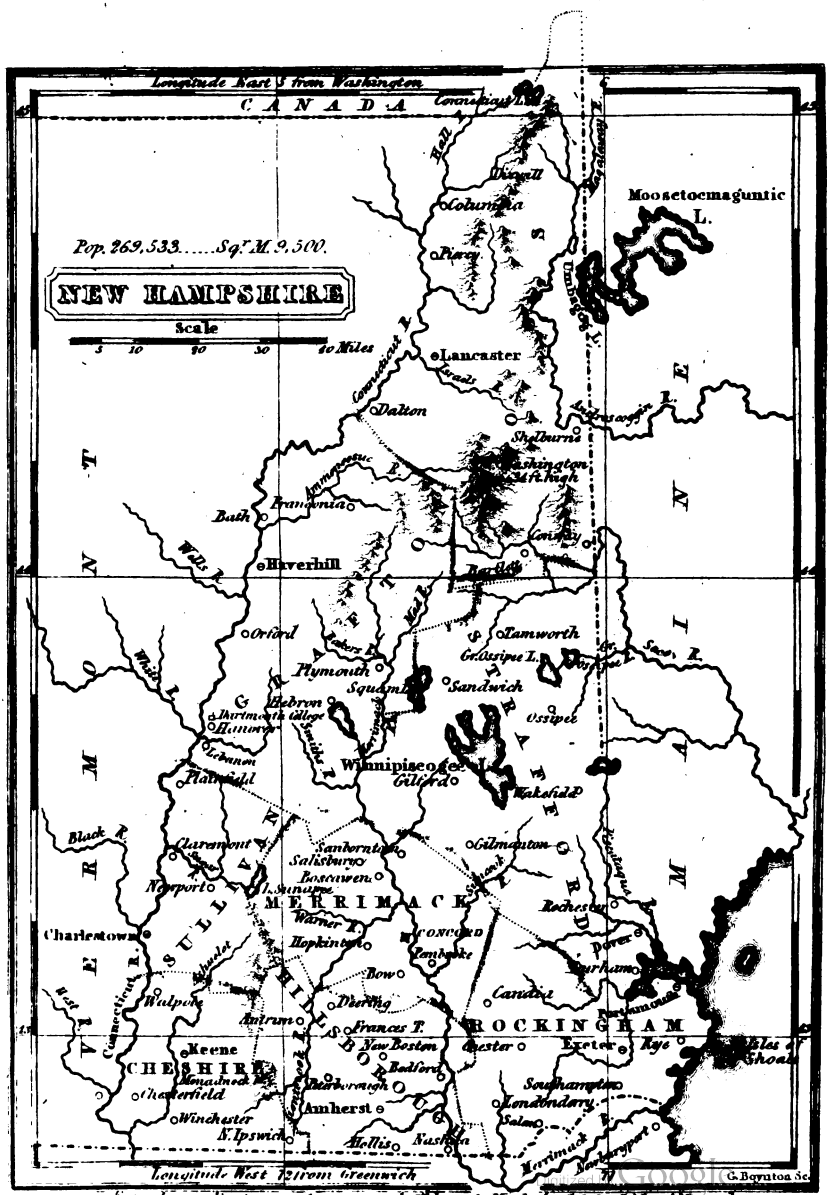

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CHAPTER II. STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. *Boundaries.*—How is New Hampshire bounded on the North? On the East? On the South? On the West?

2 *Mountains.*—Are there any mountains in New Hampshire? In what counties are the mountains? Where is Mt. Washington? How high is it? Do you know that this is forty times as high as a meeting house steeple?

3. *Rivers.*—Where is Connecticut River? Which way does it flow? Where does Hall River empty? Which way does it run? In what county is Israel's River? Which way does it flow? Where does it empty? What can you tell me of Ammonoosuc River? What of Sugar River? What of Ashuelot River? Which way does the Merrimack flow? Where does it begin, or take its rise? Into what other state does it run? Through what counties in New Hampshire does it flow?

4. Will you describe the Contocook River? that is tell which way it flows; where it empties; and through what counties it runs? Describe the Suncook, Mad, Baker, Smith's, and Warren Rivers; which way does the Saco River run? Into what other state does it flow? Do you recollect where the Saco River empties? Is there any part of the Androscoggin River in New Hampshire? In what county is it? Do you recollect where the Androscoggin empties?

5. *Lakes.*—Describe Winnipiseogee Lake; that is, tell what county it is in, and which way it is from Concord; Describe Squam Lake; Sunapee, Gr. Ossipee.

6. *The Sea.*—Does any part of New Hampshire touch the sea? What town is near the sea? What sea is it that washes the Southeastern corner of New Hampshire?

7. *Islands.*—What Islands near the coast of New Hampshire?

8. *Counties.*—How many counties in New Hampshire? What county touches upon the sea? What counties border upon the state of Maine? What counties border upon the state of Vermont? What counties border upon the state of Massachusetts? What county extends farthest to the north? Which extends farthest to the east? Which farthest to the west?

9. *Towns.*—In what county is Concord? Near what river is it situated? Will you describe the following towns, that is, tell what counties they are in, which way they are from Concord, and near what waters they are situated? Exeter, Portsmouth, Lancaster, Keene, Walpole, Haverhill, Dover, Durham, Plymouth, Columbia, Franconia, Dalton, Hanover, Rochester, Wakefield Rye, Salem, Bedford, New Boston, Hopkinton, Plainfield, Lebanon, Chester, Nashua.

10. *Travels.*—In which direction must you go to travel from Portsmouth to Concord? From Concord to Mt. Washington? From Mt. Washington to Winnipiseogee lake. From Winnipiseogee lake to Walpole? From Walpole to Keene? From Keene to Exeter? From Exeter to Dover? What river must you cross in going from Portsmouth to Walpole? What from Concord to Plymouth?

1. As you now understand the map of this state, we will travel about and see if there is anything interesting in it. Let us suppose that we are in Portsmouth. This is the largest town in New Hampshire, and it is a very handsome place. We shall see many fine houses here, and in the harbor we shall notice a good many ships. These are sent loaded with fish, lumber, cotton goods and other things, to various parts of the world, and bring back sugar, molasses, coffee, oranges, lemons, cloths and a multitude of other articles. Thus you see the people send away such things as they do not want, and get in return such things as they do want. This is called Commerce.

2. While we are at Portsmouth, we had better get a boat, and pay a visit to the Isles of Shoals. Many people live on one of these Islands, and spend their whole life in

1. What of Portsmouth? What is Commerce?
2. What of the Isles of Shoals? The inhabi

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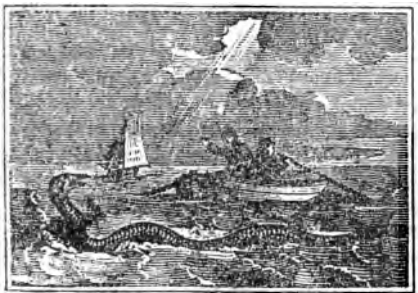
fishing. They go out upon the water in little vessels, and having caught a good many cod-fish, they carry them to the islands and dry them on the rocks; they then send them to Boston, or some other market for sale. While we are on these islands we may perhaps get a sight of the Sea Serpent. He is said to be as large as the mast of a ship, and has frequently been seen, along the shores of New England. Here is a picture of him.



3. Having returned to Portsmouth we will get into the stage and travel through Exeter, and Dover, to Concord. At Exeter there is a fine Academy, where boys are taught grammar, Latin, Greek and other things. At Dover there are a great many manufactories. These are situated on a little river called Cocheco. This river you will see marked on the map, but the name of it is not put down. The manufactories consist of a great many very lofty buildings with a multitude of windows. The water of the river comes pouring over the rocks in a flood and turns the wheels of the manufactories. These wheels set the machinery in motion within the buildings, and thus the cotton and wool are first spun into threads, and then woven into cloths. There are a great many men, women and children in these buildings. If you go into one of them you will be astonished at the busy scene. One of these factories makes 100,000 yards of cotton cloth in a single week. This cloth is carried to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other places. It is bought by the merchants and then sold to the people. It is very probable that some of the clothes worn by my little readers are made of cloth manufactured at Dover.

4. We shall at length reach Concord; this is a pleasant town, but not so large as Portsmouth. We shall notice a handsome stone building here called the State House. In this building, some of the people meet every year to make laws for the state; they are called the Legislature.

5. We will now make a trip to the White Mountains. A great many people go there every year from Boston, New York, and other places. It is very interesting to travel among these lofty mountains.

6. In our journey from Concord we shall observe that New Hampshire is a very hilly state, but many of the hills are covered with fine pasture, and you will see a great many sheep and cattle upon them. The people

tants? The sea serpent? What do you see in the picture? 3. What of Exeter? Dover? Describe the manufactories. How many yards of cloth does one factory make in a week? What is done with the cloth made at Dover?

4. What of Concord? What is the Legislature? Where do they meet? 5. What of the White mountains? 6. What shall we see in our journey?

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who live among the hills in New Hampshire are very happy. It is quite cold there in winter, but they build up large fires and keep themselves warm. In the spring they plough their fields, and in June they wash their sheep in a brook or river, so as to make the wool clean. It is very pleasant to see the people washing their sheep.

7. We shall soon see the blue tops of the White Mountains, and after travelling a long time, we shall begin to ascend them. After climbing over hills, and rocks, and winding through valleys, we shall come to what is called the Notch. This is a deep place between two high mountains. Here there is a small house, and a man by the name of Willey used to live in it. But a dreadful accident happened to him and his family a few years ago. One day they heard a great noise, and ran out of the house to see what caused it. To their great amazement, a large part of the mountain was falling directly towards them. The affrighted people attempted to escape, but in vain; the rocks and stones

came down upon them, and they were all buried and crushed to death.

8. After leaving the Notch we shall travel among the mountains; some of whose tops seem to be as high as the clouds. By and by we shall come to Mt. Washington. This is the tallest mountain in this part of our country. It is 6634 feet high. It is very difficult to go to the top of it, but if my little friends have good courage, they will be able to get up, with some help.

9. Here we are then, at the top of Mt. Washington. What a glorious prospect is before us! Hills, valleys, lakes, rivers, towns, villages, all spread out to view! What an excellent place to study Geography. To the east we can see Portland in Maine. It is a great many miles off, and it looks like a speck in the distance. To the west are the Green Mountains in Vermont, and far to the south is the blue top of old Monadnock.

10. This is indeed a wonderful scene! How great and good must He be who created these beautiful woods and waters, and gave them all to be enjoyed by the inhabitants. How many people dwell upon these hills and in these valleys; how many happy birds on the wing; how many fishes sporting in the lakes and rivers; how many insects dancing in the sunbeams.

11. But we must soon leave this interesting spot. On our return we must not fail to visit Lake Winnipiseogee, which is one of the most charming Lakes in the world. On the whole we shall be delighted with New Hampshire.

12. If we were to travel to the northern part of the state, we should find the country covered with thick woods, and should see some of the people there living in small houses made of logs; they spend their time in cutting down the trees and clearing away the land, so that they may raise grain upon it.

What of the people in winter? spring? in June? What do you see in the picture? 7. What is the notch? What story of Mr. Willey and his family? Describe the picture. 8. What of Mt. Washington? 9. What could we see from the top of Mt. Washington? 11. What of L. Winnipiseogee?

CHAPTER III. STATE OF VERMONT.

1. *Boundaries.*—How is Vermont bounded on the north? On the east? On the south? *Answer*—By Massachusetts—On the west?

2. *Mountains.*—What mountains in Vermont? In what direction does the range run? Near what town, do they divide into two branches? Do they run nearly parallel to Connecticut river?

3. *Rivers.*—What great river divides Vermont from New Hampshire? Describe the Pasumsic river, that is, say which way it runs, where it empties and in what counties it flows. Describe White river. Describe the Waterguechie. Describe the Black river. The Missisque. The Lamoile. The Otter Creek. The Onion river.

4. *Lakes.*—What great lake on the western side of Vermont? Is the shape of it long and narrow, or is it broad and round? Has it almost the shape of a river? Describe lake Bombazine, that is, tell what county it is in, and which way it is from Montpelier. Describe lake Austin. Lake Dunmore. Where is lake Memphremagog?

5. *Sea.*—Is any part of Vermont washed by the sea? Do you suppose, that the water of lake Champlain is salt or fresh?

6. *Islands.*—What islands in lake Champlain? *Answer.* There are about sixty islands in lake Champlain, the three largest of which are called North Hero, South Hero and Motte.

7. *Counties.*—How many counties in Vermont? *Note.* There are about sixty Islands in lake Champlain which form a county, called Grand Isle.—What are their names? Which three touch upon Canada? Which five border upon New Hampshire? Which two border upon Massachusetts? Which four touch lake Champlain? Which five border upon the state of New York?

8. *Towns.*—Where is Montpelier? Describe the following towns, that is, tell in what counties they are, which way from Montpelier, and near what waters they are situated. St. Albans. Graftsbury. Guildhall. Danville. Burlington. Middlebury. Chelsea. Woodstock. Windsor. Newfane. Bennington. Arlington. Manchester. Rutland. Brattleboro'. Strafford. Westminster.

9. *Travels.*—If you make a journey from Brattleboro' to Guildhall, along Connecticut river, in which direction will you travel? What counties will you travel in? What rivers will you cross? What towns will you pass through? If you go from Westminster to Burlington by the way of Rutland and Middlebury, what counties will you travel in? What mountains will you cross? If you go in a steam-boat from Burlington to Whitehall, which way will you go? On what lake will you go? If you go from Whitehall to Bennington in what direction will you travel? If you go from Bennington to Brattleboro', what mountains will you cross?

Suppose you was at Middlebury, in which direction would each of the following places be from you? Guildhall. Chelsea. Berkshire. Woodstock. Windsor. Cavendish. Newfane. Lunenburgh. Graftsbury. St. Albans. Tinmouth. Plymouth. Stockbridge. Chester. Arlington. Dorset. Paulet. Peacham. Cambridge. Westfield. Enosburg. Richford. Danville. Strafford. If you were at Windsor, which would be nearest to you, Middlebury or Strafford? If you were at Strafford, which would be nearest, Guildhall or Burlington?

10. What is a mountain? What is a river? What is a lake? What is the sea? What is an island? What is a county? What is a town?

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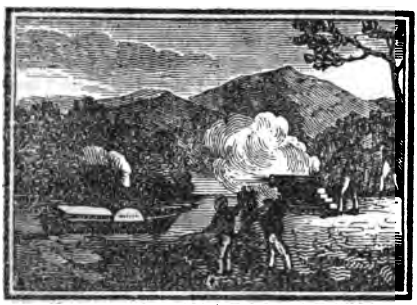
1. We will now make a journey through Vermont. We will begin at Brattleboro. This is a busy little town situated on Connecticut river, and surrounded by mountains and hills. It is a charming place, and you will be sorry to leave it.

2. We will take the stage and proceed in a northerly direction. Our road leads over steep hills, through deep valleys, and across noisy little rivers. The country is so hilly, that a man once told me as a reason why they did not have a turnpike road here, that no place could be found where a turnpike gate would stand; but this was only a joke.

3. As we proceed we shall frequently have a view of Connecticut river, and perhaps we may catch a glimpse of a little steam-boat upon it.



We shall by and by, after travelling about twenty miles, come to a more level country. The road winds along the bank of the Connecticut, and nothing can be more delightful than this part of our journey. We shall at length reach Bellows Falls; here is a high bridge upon which we can stand and see the river tumbling over the rocks beneath us. The water whirls, foams, and roars, in a terrible manner.

4. After leaving the falls we shall proceed to Windsor. This is a very pleasant town, situated near the river. At the distance of three or four miles, is a tall mountain called Ascutney; we must go to the top of it where we shall find a beautiful little lake. We shall also be able to see in every direction to a vast distance. To the south we shall see Connecticut river, winding its way through the valley, with lofty hills on each side and pleasant villages scattered along its banks. To the west, we shall see the Green mountains covered with forests and spreading over the country, as far as the eye can reach.

5. We will now take the stage and proceed across the mountains to Middlebury. Here we shall find a handsome town, and a good college where young men receive their education.

6. From Middlebury we will travel by stage to Burlington. This town is situated near the Lake, and is one of the pleasantest towns in Vermont. The steam-boat that plies upon the Lake comes here frequently and we shall of course take a trip in it to Whitehall. We shall find on board people from all parts of the country; some of them have been to Canada, and are now returning to their homes at Albany, New York, Philadelphia, and other places.

7. We shall sail along upon the Lake at a rapid rate. On the west side is the shore of New York, and we can easily see the distant hills and mountains with the clouds seeming to rest on their blue tops. We shall pass a number of pleasant little islands and shall at length arrive at Whitehall, much delighted with this part of our journey.

8. From Whitehall, which you see by the map, is in the state of New York, we shall proceed to Bennington in Vermont; the country over which we shall travel here is hilly and sometimes mountainous. Bennington is a pretty large town, and is famous for a battle that took place there about fifty years ago. Several hundred British soldiers came marching through the country with guns, swords and cannon, to kill the people of Vermont. The latter however, were not so

1. Describe Brattleboro. 2. What of the road as you travel north from Brattleboro? 3. What do you see in the picture? What of Bellows Falls? 4. What of Windsor? What of Asutney? What may be seen from the top of Mount Ascutney to the south? What to the west? 5. What of Middlebury? 6. What of Burlington? What of the steam-boat? Whom shall we meet on board the boat? 7. Which way will the state of New York be from us? What shall we pass on the lake? 8. What of the country between Whitehall and Bennington? What of Bennington? What battle was fought there?

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easily killed; they got their swords and guns and went forth against the British soldiers and fought them, and killed a great many of them, and drove the rest away.

9. After staying a little while at Bennington we will return to Brattleboro across the mountains; we shall climb some very steep hills, but the stage will carry us safely. We shall at length reach Brattleboro, and I have no doubt you will always recollect Vermont with pleasure.

10. Though this state has many mountains, yet the people who live among them are intelligent and happy, and would not exchange their wild country for any other.

11. It is very cold in Vermont during the winter, and there is more snow there than in any other part of New England, but the people ride about in sleighs, in their thick coats,

and seem not to care for the keen cold wind. They cover their heads with fur caps and their fingers with fur gloves, and away they go in their little cutters, over hill and valley.

12. If you should ever travel in the stage during winter in Vermont, you will find the vehicle to be a large sleigh, covered with woollen cloth. You will feel yourself to be quite snug and comfortable within. The driver will be wrapped up in Buffalo skins, and his head and hands covered with fur. In this style you will proceed at a rapid rate, sometimes descending the steep slopes of the mountains, and sometimes stealing carefully along the edge of a precipice.

13. In the spring of the year all the snow is melted, and runs down from the hills and mountains into the rivers. These then become full, and the waters overflow their banks; they rush on with terrible force and often do great damage; sometimes they tear down mills, carry away bridges, and in some instances, houses have been overturned and carried down the stream. These floods are called freshets.

14. In travelling over Vermont, you will observe the people are chiefly occupied in attending to their farms. They raise a great many cattle, and sheep, and hogs and horses. The horses are very fine, and many of them are sold in Boston, Hartford and New York

9. What of the journey from Bennington to Brattleboro? 10. What of the people of Vermont? 11. What of Vermont in winter? What do the people do in winter? What do you see in the picture? 12. What can you tell about travelling in Vermont during winter? What do you see in the picture? 14. What happens in the spring? Describe a freshet. What injury is sometimes done by freshets? What do you see in the picture? How are the people of Vermont chiefly employed?

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Longitude East from Washington
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
FRANKLIN
HAMPSHIRE
HAMPDEN
WORCESTER
MIDDLESEX
ESSEX
NORFOLK
BRISTOL
PLYMOUTH
BARNSTABLE
DUKES
CONNECTICUT
RHODE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Connecticut R.
Northfield
Greenfield
Shelburne
Deerfield
Whately
Conway
Hawley
Charlemont
Colrain
Heath
Williamstown
Stockbridge
Lenox
Pittsfield
Lanesborough
Hancock
Washington
Becket
Otis
Sandisfield
Tolland
Granville
Southampton
Northampton
Easthampton
Chesterfield
Goshen
Cummington
Plainfield
Windsor
Ashfield
Buckland
Shelburne
Conway
Whately
Deerfield
Greenfield
Montague
Leverett
Sunderland
Hadley
Amherst
Pelham
Granby
Belchertown
Ware
Palmer
Monson
Brimfield
Holland
Wales
Springfield
Westfield
Chicopee
Holyoke
Southwick
Granville
Tolland
Blandford
Russell
Huntington
Middlefield
Worthington
Chesterfield
Williamsburg
Northampton
Easthampton
Southampton
Westhampton
Williamsburg
Goshen
Chesterfield
Plainfield
Cummington
Windsor
Peru
Becket
Otis
Sandisfield
Tolland
Granville
Southwick
Westfield
Chicopee
Springfield
Holyoke
Granby
Belchertown
Ware
Palmer
Monson
Brimfield
Holland
Wales
Blandford
Russell
Huntington
Middlefield
Worthington
Northfield
Warwick
Erving
Montague
Leverett
Sunderland
Hadley
Amherst
Pelham
Shutesbury
Wendell
Orange
Athol
Petersham
Hubbardston
Barre
Princeton
Rutland
Paxton
Oakham
Brookfield
Dudley
Douglas
Sturbridge
Southbridge
Auburn
Millbury
Sutton
Upton
Hopkinton
Milford
Mendon
Uxbridge
Northbridge
Grafton
Shrewsbury
Worcester
Leicester
Spencer
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Webster
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Millbury
Sutton
Upton
Hopkinton
Milford
Mendon
Uxbridge
Northbridge
Grafton
Shrewsbury
Worcester
Leicester
Spencer
Charlton
Oxford

CHAPTER IV. STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *Boundaries.*—How is Massachusetts bounded on the North? On the South? On the East? On the West?

2. *Mountains.*—What part of the state is crossed by the Green Mountain range? Near what town is Mount Holyoke? Where are the Wachusetts Mountains?

3. *Rivers.*—Through what counties does the Connecticut river run? Through what counties does the Merrimack run? Near what town does the Merrimack enter the sea? Describe the following rivers: Charles, Chickapee, Westfield, Housatonic, Pawtucket, Miller's, Deerfield—*Note.* If a river runs into another state, the pupil will say so in his answer, instead of telling where it empties.

4. *Seas, Bays, &c.*—What ocean washes the coast of Massachusetts? *Ans.* The Atlantic Ocean. In what direction are the following bays from Boston?—Barnstable, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, Buzzard's.

5. *Capes, &c.*—Does the shore of Massachusetts form a straight or bending line? In what direction are the following capes from Boston?—Cape Cod, Cape Ann, Hallibut Point, Long Point. Where is Nantasket beach? Where is Nahant?

6. *Islands.*—In what direction are the following islands from Boston?—Elizabeth Isles, Tickanuck, Nantucket, Muskejet, Chippaquidick, Martha's Vineyard. To what counties do these islands belong?

7. *Counties.*—How many counties in Massachusetts? Their names?—*Note.* You will observe that Boston and Chelsea form a small county, called Suffolk. Nantucket and some small Islands near it, form a county called Nantucket. Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Isles, form Duke's county.—Which counties touch upon Vermont? Which upon New Hampshire? Which upon Connecticut? Which upon Rhode Island? Which counties are washed by the sea? Which counties are crossed by the Connecticut river? Which is the most central county? Which is the largest?

8. *Towns.*—In what county is Boston? Describe the following towns: by telling in what counties they are, and which way from Boston, Salem, Ipswich, Newburyport, Dedham, Taunton, Worcester, Springfield, Northampton, Concord, Lowell.—*Note.* This is a great manufacturing town.—Lenox, Sandwich, Falmouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, New Bedford, Waltham, Medford, Lexington, Haverhill, Princeton, Amherst, Deerfield, Greenfield, Brookfield, Pittsfield, Williamstown.

9. *Travels.*—If you were to travel from Boston to Newburyport, which way would you go? From Newburyport to Northampton? From Northampton to Taunton? From Taunton to Springfield? If you travel from Worcester to Lenox, what river do you cross? If you travel from Boston to Lowell, which way would you go? From Lowell to New Bedford? If you go from Concord to Salem, what canal would you cross? Which way would you go?

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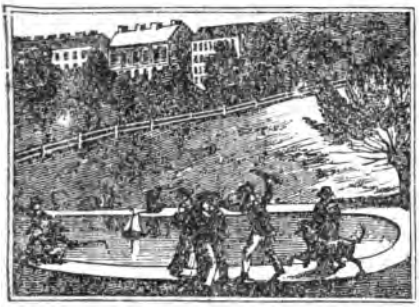
1. Massachusetts is not so extensive as Vermont, New Hampshire, or Maine, but it has more people, more towns, more good roads, and more meeting houses, than either of them. We shall therefore find it very pleasant to travel in this state.

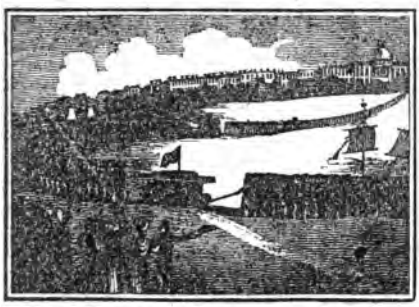
2. We will begin with Boston, and having examined that, will proceed to other parts of the country. I shall at first describe the common; this is a large field, on the west side of the city, with beautiful houses, and rows of trees, almost around it. It is crossed in every direction, by the smooth foot paths, upon which you may often see hundreds of people, walking about at leisure.

1. What of Massachusetts? What of Boston common?

3. There is a handsome pond in the common, called the Frog pond, around which the children are very fond of playing.



4. Sometimes, on parade days, there are thousands of people upon the common; many of them come from the country, and they appear to be very happy. The soldiers march about, with tall feathers in their caps, some with swords, some with guns, and some with cannon. By and by, a long row of men is formed, called a procession, and then they march to some church, where they hear an oration.

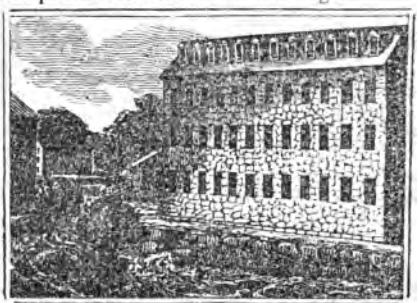


5. After seeing the common, we should go to the top of the State House, from which we can see the whole city of Boston, and many of the towns around, as well as the harbor, covered with ships and boats, and several beautiful islands.

6. We must now visit the Tremont House, which is a beautiful building, and the best hotel in the United States. We must also visit the stone market, which is the handsomest market in the world. After seeing all these, and many other interesting things, we will get into the stage, and travel to Lowell.

7. On our way we shall observe a canal, upon which horses are drawing boat loads of firewood, cotton, lumber and other articles. This canal extends from Boston to the river Merrimack.

8. We shall find Lowell to be a very remarkable place. It has been chiefly built within a few years, but is full of lofty buildings, where many thousand yards of cotton and woollen cloth are made every day. Here is a picture of one of these buildings.



9. From Lowell we will proceed to Worcester. We shall find the country hilly, but well cultivated. Worcester is a large town, and one of the handsomest in the country. From Worcester we shall go to Springfield,

3. What do you see in the picture? 4. What of the common on parade days? What of a procession? Describe the picture. 5. What could we see from the State House? 6. What of the Tremont House? Stone market? 7. What of travelling to Lowell? What of the canal? What is the extent of the canal? 8. What of the town of Lowell? What of the cloth manufactured there? What do you see in the picture? 9. What of the country between Lowell and

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which is also a beautiful place. Here we shall cross Connecticut river, on a fine bridge covered like a house.

10. Northampton is delightfully situated close by Connecticut river. After seeing the town, we must pay a visit to mount Holyoke, which is three or four miles distant, in a south-easterly direction. We can ride up the mountain a part of the way; then we must tie our horses, get upon our feet, and clamber to the top, as well as we can; we shall find a little building there for our accommodation.

11. A splendid prospect is now before us; to the west is the valley of the Connecticut, covered with meadows and fields of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, broom corn, and beans. The different colors of these crops, checker the landscape like a carpet. In the midst of these fields, flows the river, turning and winding about, like a great snake, gliding at full length through the valley.

12. I believe I shall leave you at Northampton, to make such excursions as you please in the neighborhood. At the distance of six or seven miles, is Amherst, where there is a good college; and at no great distance from Northampton are Greenfield, Westfield, and many other handsome towns.

13. If I had time, I could tell you many more interesting things of Massachusetts. I could tell you of the sea, which washes the eastern border of the state, and nothing is more interesting than stories of the sea. I could tell you of vessels, that have been dashed upon the rocks, and broken to pieces; of the beautiful green islands along the coast, some of which have very swift little animals upon them called deer. I could tell you of the porpoises that come dancing upon the waves before a storm, and of the wild ducks that hover over the surface of the bays and inlets.

14. I could tell you also of the Indians who once lived in Massachusetts, for you must know that formerly there were no white people here; there were no towns, then, in the country; it was all covered with woods, and there were many bears and wolves and Indians in them. After the white people came, the Indians treated them kindly for awhile, but by and by they became unfriendly and cruel, and there were bloody wars between the white people and the savages.

15. On one occasion the white people being in a house, the Indians surrounded it and tried to kill those who were within; they threw large stones at the windows, and shot bullets and arrows into the house; then they tried to set it on fire, and they would have burned it up, if the rain had not come and put it out.

In two or three days, some white people on horseback reached the house, drove the Indians away, and thus saved the lives of those who were in it.

16. Such, were some of the scenes that occurred, long since, in Massachusetts. The stories of the wars with the Indians are very interesting, and you will find a full account of them in a work entitled the "First Book of History for Children and Youth."

Worcester? What of Worcester? What of Springfield? 10. How is Northampton situated? Where is Mt. Holyoke? Which way from Northampton? 11. What would we see from the top of Mt. Holyoke? 12. What can you tell me of Amherst? What other towns at no great distance from Northampton? 13. What of the eastern border of Massachusetts? What of the islands? 14. What of the Indians who formerly inhabited Massachusetts? 15. What story of their surrounding a house? What do you see in the picture?

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CHAPTER V. STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

1. *Boundaries.*—How is Rhode Island bounded on the North? On the East? On the South? On the West?

2. *Mountains.*—Where is Mount Hopkins? Where is Wonsocket hill?

3. *Rivers.*—Describe the following rivers, by telling what counties they are in, which way they flow, and where they empty: Mooshassuck, Branch, Clear, Pawtucket, Huns, Wood, Charles.

4. *Canal.—Note.* To answer the following questions, the pupil must consult the map of Massachusetts, as well as that of Rhode Island.—At what town in Massachusetts does the Blackstone canal begin? To what town in Rhode Island does it go? Is this canal straight or bending? About how many miles long is it? Which way is Worcester from Providence? What is the use of canals?—*Note.* Canals are channels made by men, for water to flow in, upon which boats carry goods, as upon rivers. They enable people to transport goods cheaper than by land.

5. *Pond.*—Where is Warden's Pond?—*Note.* Many of the ponds in New England are much larger than many of the lakes in Europe.

6. *Seas, Bays, &c.*—What water washes the southern coast of Rhode Island?—*Ans.* The Atlantic Ocean?—What bay sets up from the sea to Providence?—*Note.* This bay is so broad, that steamboats and large vessels can ascend it, as far as Providence.

7. *Capes, &c.*—Where is Point Judith? In which direction from Providence? Where is Eastern Point? Where is Seaconnet Point?

8. *Islands.*—What island is Newport situated upon?—*Ans.* Rhodes Island.—Which is the largest island in Rhode island? What is its length? To what county does it belong? Describe each of the following islands: Dake's, Hope, Prudence, Goat, Dyer, Hog, Connanicut.

9. *Counties.*—How many counties in Rhode Island? Their names? Which is the most northern county? The most eastern? The most southern? What three counties border upon Connecticut? What county is divided into two parts by the water?—*Ans.* Newport county, which consists in part of the main land, and in part of Rhodes Island, upon which Newport is situated.

10. *Towns.*—In what county is Providence? Near what water is it situated? Describe the following towns, by telling their direction from Providence, in what counties they are, and near what waters they are situated: Richmond, South Kingston, North Kingston, Wells, Westerly, Bristol, Newport, Warren, Barrington, Tiverton, Little Compton, Compton, West Smithfield, Slatersville, Pawtucket.—*Note.* The two last towns are remarkable for their extensive cotton manufactories.—Charlestown, Hopkinton, North Providence, Cumberland, Valley Falls, Foster, Scituate, Arkright, East Greenwich, West Greenwich, Warwick, Neddick.

11. *Travels.*—If you were to go from Providence to Richmond, what counties would you cross? Which way would you go? If you go from South Kingston to Wells, what river would you cross? If you go from Cumberland to Arkright, what canal would you cross? Which way would you go?

What is a town? City? County? State? River? Bay? Island? Ocean? Lake? Pond? Shore? Cape? Canal? Hill? Mountain?—*Note.* As it is important that the pupil should now be able to give definitions of these words, the Teacher will render him such assistance as he may need.

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1. Rhode Island is a small state, but we shall find many things there worth seeing. If we take the Stage at Boston in the morning, we shall arrive at Pawtucket about noon. This village is situated on the Pawtucket river, which tumbles over the rocks here, in a furious manner.

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2. The falls at this place, are not only very beautiful, but they are also very useful. The people build their factories close to them, and direct the water upon large wheels, which are thus turned swiftly round; these wheels set others a going, and thus the whole interior of a factory is put in motion. It is in this way, that the water of rivers is made useful, and a single river, will cause as many yards of cloth to be made in a single day, as many thousand men could make without it in a year.

3. There are a great many cotton factories at Pawtucket, and it is well worth while for us to go into one of them. It is really a wonderful sight. The cotton is first picked, then carded, and formed into rolls, then spun into thread, and finally, these threads are woven into cloth, and all this is done by machinery. There are a good many men, women and children, in the factories to attend the machines. If you go into one of these factories, you will be astonished at the busy scene; some of the people are attending to the carding machines, some to the spinning jennies, and some to the looms, all is noise, life, and activity; no person is idle, every one is engaged in doing something.

4. When the cloth is woven, it is sent to market and sold. These cotton cloths are very useful, and being made by machinery that is moved by water, are sold very cheap. Thus we are provided, with cotton cloths, which are very necessary for our comfort, at a low price; and for this benefit we are greatly indebted to rivers with falls in them, like the Pawtucket.

5. There is another town in Rhode Island called Slatersville, where there are also several cotton manufactories; but we shall not have time to visit it. I think we may as well go on foot from Pawtucket to Providence, as it is only five miles, and the road is very smooth.

6. When we reach the latter place, we shall find it to be a large and busy town; one part is situated upon a steep hill, and the other upon the low ground close to the water To the north we shall observe a large piece of water, with a great many canal boats on it. This is called the basin, and here the boats stop that are going up, or have come down the Blackstone canal. If you choose to cross this basin, and walk along the border of the canal, you will see boats loaded with cotton, drawn by horses in the following manner.

7. Canals are very useful, for you perceive that one horse, can draw along, ten times as much, in a canal boat, as he could carry on a wagon.

8. If we go upon the high part of Providence, we shall see a great many splendid houses there, and we shall also see Brown University, where many young men receive

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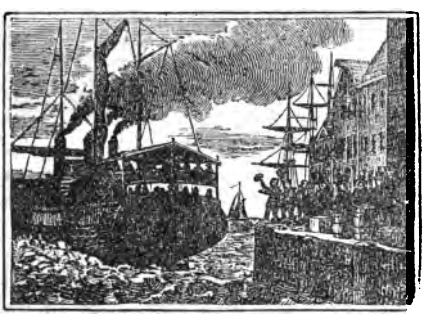
1. What of Rhode Island? What of Pawtucket? 2. What of the falls? What of the factories? What of a river? 3. What more can you tell of the factories? 4. What of the cloth? 5. What of Slatersville? 6. What of Providence? How is it situated? What of a large body of water? What of the Blackstone canal? What shall we see on the canal? What do you see in the picture? 7. Why are canals very useful? 8. What of the highest part of

their education. From this hill we have a fine view of Narraganset bay, which extends to the south, beyond the reach of sight. We shall see vessels going upon it, some large and some small, some returning from a long voyage, and others taking leave of home, and setting out for some distant country, far away, over the ocean.

9. If we go down to the lower part of the town, we shall see a great many houses packed close together, and we shall find the streets thronged with busy people. Among other buildings that attract our attention, we shall notice one that is particularly handsome, called the Arcade. It extends from one street to another, and there is a row of neat little shops on each side, where all kinds of fancy articles are sold. You can buy yourself a new hat, or a new pair of boots, or a penknife, or anything else you may want.

10. After staying two or three days at Providence, we must enter the steamboat, and set out for Newport. Here is a picture of a steamboat just leaving the wharf at Providence.



We shall find our trip down the Narraganset bay to be very pleasant; in our passage, we shall have a view of Bristol, which is a pleasant town situated on the eastern shore of the bay.

11. In two hours and a half after leaving Providence, we shall reach Newport. Here we shall go ashore, and the steamboat with the other passengers, will go on her way to New York. After getting out of the bay, the boat enters Long Island Sound; as she passes around Point Judith, she generally finds rough water, and rolls about a good deal. The people in the boat, now begin to feel sea sick, and for a short time, there is a great uproar on board, but soon the boat gets into smooth water, the sea sickness passes away, and everything after this is very pleasant, until the boat reaches New York.

12. But we stopped at Newport, and must therefore take a look at the town. It is finely situated on a large island called Rhodes Island, but it is not a very lively place. We shall observe, that the grass is growing quite across some of the streets. But Newport is a very interesting town for all this. The air is delightful, and the inhabitants are supplied with an abundance of excellent fish. Many people go to Newport during the hot weather, and greatly prefer it to any other place.

13. While we are at Newport, we must not fail to go a-fishing; we must get into a sma' boat, taking with us some hooks and lines, and a plenty of bait; when we have got out into the Bay, we must come to anchor, and then put our baited hooks into the water. In a few seconds, we shall feel a jerk, and up comes a strange looking fish, with a mouth as big as a tumbler. Whew it is a sculpin; next, we shall probably catch a black fish, then a cod, and in a short time, we shall have enough for dinner.

Providence? What of Brown University? What of Narraganset bay? What of the vessels? 9. What of the lower part of Providence? What of the Arcade? 10. What of the steamboat? What do you see in the picture? What of Bristol?

11. Does the steamboat remain at Newport? What of Long Island Sound? Point Judith? 12. What of Newport? 13. What of fishing?

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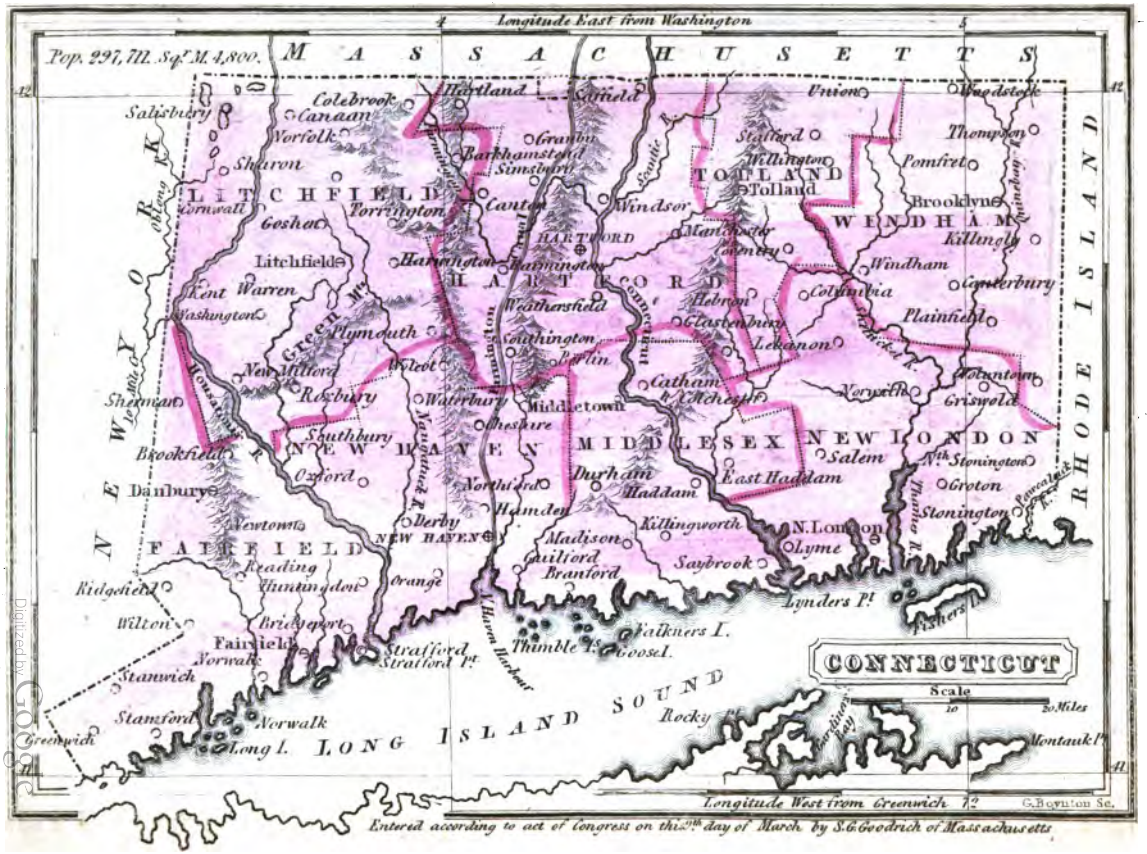

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CHAPTER VI. STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

1. *Boundaries.*—How is Connecticut bounded on the North? How on the South? How on the East? How on the West?

2. *Mountains.*—Are there any ranges of mountains in Connecticut? In which direction do these ranges run? What is the western range called? What is a mountain?

3. *Rivers.*—What is the largest river that flows through Connecticut? Describe the following rivers: Housatonic, Naugatuck, Farmington, Shetucket, Scantic, Quinebog, Thames. What is a river?

4. *Canals.*—Through what counties does the Farmington canal pass? Near what town does it come to the sea?—*Note.* This canal is to extend from New Haven in Connecticut, to Northampton in Massachusetts; it is now nearly completed. What is a canal?

5. *Seas, &c.*—What water washes the coast of Connecticut?—*Note.* Long Island Sound lies between the southern shore of Connecticut, and an island belonging to the state of New York, called Long Island. A sound is a part of the sea whose waters are so shallow that the depth may be sounded or measured by a line.—In what direction is New Haven harbor or bay from Hartford? What is a sea? What is a bay? What is a sound?

6. *Shores, &c.*—In what direction does the shore of Connecticut run? Where is Lynder's Point? Where is Stratford Point? What is a shore? What is a Cape? What is a Point?

7. *Islands.*—In what direction are the following islands from Hartford? Fisher's, Falkner's, Goose, Thimble. What is an Island?

8. *Counties.*—How many counties in Connecticut? Their names? What counties border upon Massachusetts? What upon Rhode Island? What upon Long Island Sound? What upon the state of New York? What counties are crossed by Connecticut river? What two counties are divided by it? What is a county?

9. *Towns.*—In what county is Hartford? Near what river is it situated? Describe the following towns: New Haven, Middletown, Fairfield: New London, Tolland, Litchfield, Danbury, Saybrook, Stonington, Brooklyn, Simsbury, Lebanon, Weathersfield, Plymouth, Killingly, Canaan, Norwich, Huntingdon, Canton, Columbia, Windham, Pomfret, Willington, Newton, Brookfield. What is a town?

10. *Travels.*—If you make a journey from Plainfield to Union, what river will you cross? In what direction will you go? What counties will you travel in? If you go from Saybrook to Canaan, what canal will you cross? In what direction will you go? In what counties will you travel? If you go from Fairfield to New Haven, what great river will you cross? If you travel from New Haven to Litchfield, what mountains will you cross? What counties would you pass through, in travelling from Brooklyn to Danbury? In what direction would you go? From Stonington to Canaan? From Branford to Sharon?

1. Connecticut is a good deal larger than Rhode Island, but not so large as Massachusetts. It has a great many pleasant towns and villages, and the inhabitants are so busy, and industrious as to be, generally, comfortable and happy. Some of them are engaged in making buttons, some in making clocks, some in making tin ware, some in making hats, and some in manufacturing cotton and woollen cloths. Some of them are occupied in tilling the land, and some in raising cattle and sheep, some of them build vessels, and others go to sea and catch whales and seals; thus, everybody in Connecticut, is busy about something.

2. Let us suppose that we are in Hartford: here we must visit Washington College; the Retreat, where insane people are taken care of, and cured; and the Asylum, where children, who are deaf and dumb, are taught to read and write, and talk by signs. These poor deaf and dumb people, seem to be very happy, and they will tell you, that it is much better to be deaf, because those who are so, avoid hearing many disagreeable sounds. At Hartford we can get into a nice little steamboat, and go to Springfield, a distance of about twenty-seven miles. This boat goes upon Connecticut river, which is here a broad stream. It passes rapidly along, and as we proceed, we shall notice the pleasant villages and charming green fields, situated upon each side of the river. After staying a few hours at Springfield, we will return to Hartford the same day, in the boat, much gratified with our expedition.

3. We might now get into another steamboat at Hartford, and go down the Connecticut river, enter Long Island Sound, and proceed to New York. Should we do this, we should have a very pleasant trip, and on our way we should see the fishermen catching shad along the shore.

We shall notice many pleasant towns and villages, and we shall admire the high rocks, and steep hills, that sometimes come close to the river.

4. But I think it will be pleasanter to get into the stage, and go to New Haven. On our way we shall pass through Middletown, which is partly built on a high hill, from which you can see the valley of Connecticut river, with the stream flowing through it, all beautifully displayed to the view.

5. In a short time after leaving Middletown, we shall reach New Haven, which is the handsomest town in the state. In the centre of the city, is a large open square, covered with grass. Here you will see many children playing, and many gentlemen and ladies walking. This square is surrounded

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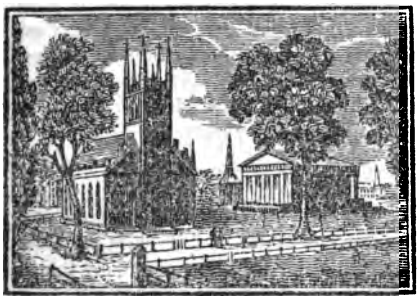
1. What of Connecticut? The inhabitants? How are they employed? 2. What college at Hartford? What of the Retreat? What of the Asylum? What do the deaf and dumb say? What of the steamboat at Hartford? Connecticut river? Describe a trip in the steamboat from Hartford to Springfield. How far is Springfield from Hartford? 3. What other trip could we take in a steamboat from Hartford? What should we see along the banks of Connecticut river? What do you see in the picture? What shall we admire, going down the Connecticut river? 4. What will be pleasanter than to go in the steamboat down the Connecticut river? What of Middletown? 5. What of New Haven? What of the square? What of the buildings

by handsome buildings, and you will see a throng of carriages, wagons, carts and stages, constantly moving around it. On one side, are the buildings belonging to Yale College, and in the middle of the square there is a State House and some handsome churches.



6. Before we leave New Haven we must visit the burying ground. Here the people are laid when they die; rows of trees are set out, which cast their shadows over the place and give it a sad but pleasing appearance. Near the burying ground, we shall see the Farmington Canal, and at the distance of two miles, we shall observe two lofty cliffs, called East and West rock.

7. On one of these mountains, a man lived alone, for many years, and the people called him a hermit. Some years ago, there was a woman, in the western part of Connecticut, who lived in a cave among the rocks, both winter and summer. She had no bed and no fire, and no one to take care of her, yet she would hurt no one, and even the wild foxes, and crows, would often come and sit by her side; in the other column there is a picture of this strange woman.

8. We will now get into the stage and proceed in a south-westerly direction, towards the city of New York. We shall pass through several very handsome places, particularly Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk and Stamford; all these towns, are near to Long Island Sound, and the people frequently go in steamboats or little vessels, to New York; they carry with them butter, cheese, and other articles, which they exchange there, for such things as they want. The people of Connecticut, make such good butter and cheese, that the inhabitants of New York are always glad to get them.

9. I have told you that the people of Connecticut make a great many clocks, hats, buttons and other things. These articles are generally sent to New York, and sold there, but some of the people, take wagon loads of these things, and travel with them, to a great distance, and sell them; these people are called Pedlars, and some of them go to a distance of fifteen hundred miles. They go away with their wagons full of buttons, clocks, or tin ware, and return with their pockets full of cash.

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around the square? What do you see in the picture? 6. What of the burying ground at New Haven? Farmington Canal? east and west rock? 7. What of a hermit? What of a woman who lived in a cave? Describe the picture. 8. What handsome towns shall we pass through, in going from New Haven to New York? In which direction should we travel? What of these towns in our way from New Haven to New York? The people? 9. What is done with the things manufactured in Connecticut? What of the Pedlars?

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CHAPTER VII. NEW ENGLAND STATES.

1. *Boundaries.*—How is New England bounded on the North? East? South? West? How is Maine bounded? New Hampshire? Massachusetts? Connecticut? Rhode Island?

2. *States.*—How many states in New England? Their names? What is a state?

3. *Mountains.*—What great range of mountains passes through New England? In which direction do they run? What is the highest peak? What is a mountain?

4. *Rivers.*—Describe the following rivers, that is, tell where they rise, through what states they run, and which way they flow, Connecticut, Thames, Housatonic, Taunton, Charles, Merrimack, Nashua, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Penobscot, Union, Piscataqua, Aroostook, Matawamkeag, Sebois, Dead, Moose, Saco, Little Ossipee, Ammonoosuc, West, Otter Creek, Onion, Lamoile. Which is the longest river in New England? The next longest? The third in length? What is a river?

5. *Lakes.*—In what states, and which way from Boston, are the following lakes?—Moosehead, Chesuncook, Schoodic, Umbagog, Winnipiseogee, Squam? What is a lake?

6. *Seas, Bays, &c.*—What water washes the coast of New England? What are the two principal bays in New England? Where is Long Island sound? What is an ocean? What is a bay? What is a sound?

7. *Shores, Capes, &c.*—What is the general direction of the shore of New England? What is the principal cape in New England? What is a cape? What is a shore?

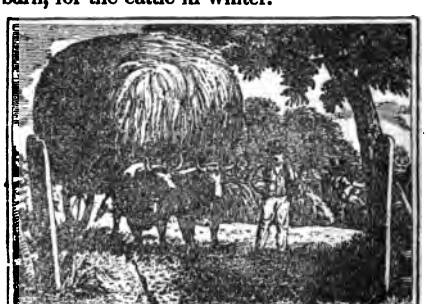
8. *Islands.*—What are the two largest islands in New England? What is an island?

9. *Capitals.*—*Note.* Each state has a capital, or town in which some of the people meet every year to make laws. The capitals of the New England states are marked by a circle with a cross in the middle.—What is the capital of Massachusetts? Vermont? New Hampshire? Maine? Rhode Island?—*Note.* The legislature, or people who make laws, in Rhode Island, sometimes meet at other places than Providence. —Connecticut?—*Note.* The legislature meet one year at Hartford, and the other at New Haven.—What is a capital? What is a legislature?

10. *Towns.*—Where is Boston? Which way from Quebec? Describe the following places, that is, tell what states they are in, and in what direction from Boston: Portland, Augusta, Concord, New Hampshire, Montpelier, Providence, Northampton, Hartford, Portsmouth, Salem, Belfast, Brattleboro, New Haven, Worcester, Eastport. What is a town?

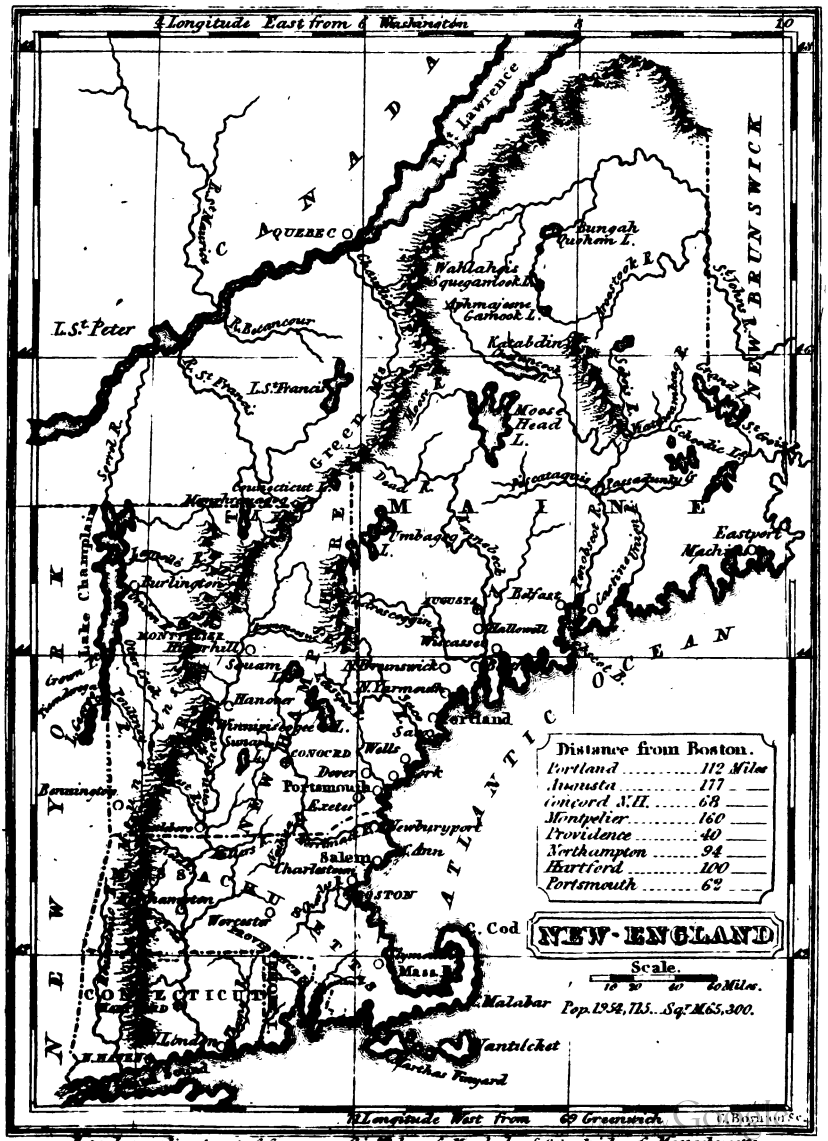
1. We have now travelled over the six New England states, and I hope my little readers have not forgotten the many things we have seen. I am now going to tell them something more.

2. The six states called New England, contain many thousand inhabitants, and several hundred towns and villages. It is a pleasant country to live in, and I believe the people are as happy as any in the world. In summer the farmers go into the meadows and cut down the grass. This is dried by the sun, and becomes hay. It is then put on a cart, and stowed safely away in the barn, for the cattle in winter.



3. During the summer, the people also

1. What six states have been described? 2. What are these six states called? What do they contain? What do you see in the picture?



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gather their grain, and cultivate their Indian corn. This is planted in May, and afterwards it is hoed several times. It shoots up into large stalks, and by and by they are loaded with ears of yellow corn. In the fall the people gather the corn, and carry it home.

4. At length the harvests are all gathered in, the hay, oats, flax, rye, and wheat, are snugly laid up in the barn, the corn is in the crib, the potatoes and turnips in the cellar, and the apples in the garret. The labors of the farmer are now chiefly over, his stores are laid in, and he is provided with abundance, against the cold long winter that is coming. This is a proper season, for returning thanks to that good Being, who has bestowed all these gifts; and accordingly the people of New England, join together in a public festival called Thanksgiving.

5. This generally takes place about the latter part of November. A few days before the appointed time, a good quantity of pumpkin pies are made, turkeys, geese and fowls are killed, and ample provision is made for the feast. In the next column is a picture, which represents three boys, one with a turkey, one with a jug of molasses, and another with a pumpkin.

All these good things are for Thanksgiving; but I am very sorry that the young rogues are stealing some of the molasses.

6. Well, all the preparations being made, and the day come, the bell of the meeting-house rings, and all the people, in their best attire, are seen flocking to the place of worship. The young and the old, grandfathers, grandmothers, and grandchildren, some on foot, some on horseback, and some in wagons, all with cheerful and happy faces, proceed to the meeting-house, or church.

Here they join in singing praises to God, and the minister teaches them the duty of gratitude to Him, who gives us all the blessings of life. Nothing indeed is more reasonable, than that we should love and honor the Being who makes the grass grow, who fills the fields with flowers, who furnishes the

3. What of the people in summer? What of Indian corn? Describe the picture? 4. What of the public festival? What is the festival called? Why is it so called? 5. When does Thanksgiving take place? Tell what you see in the picture. 6. Can you tell me anything further about Thanksgiving? Describe the picture

sun and rain, and causes the corn, the wheat, and other fruits of the earth to spring up, and ripen for food.

7. There is nothing in nature that is beautiful; nothing that is useful; no plant, or tree, or flower; nothing that we love to eat, nothing that is good for drink, nothing that is pleasant to look upon; no sound that is sweet to the ear; nothing that is either used to sustain life, or make us enjoy it, but what God has given it to us, or endowed us with the faculties to acquire it. Is it not reasonable then, that we should love God, and serve him, and do as he wishes we should? I am sure that all my little readers will answer, yes!

8. The sermon being ended, the song and the prayer being over, the people separate and go to their own houses; there they have a good dinner, and every body is happy. In the evening the young people get together, and amuse themselves in various ways; some of them tell stories, some play at blind-man's-buff, and some at hide and seek, or hunt the squirrel.

9. At length the Thanksgiving is over; the weather grows colder every day, the wind sighs through the cracks of the doors and windows, and finally the snow falls, and covers the earth beneath it. Now, the children get out their sleds, ascend to the tops of the hills, and down they go as swiftly as birds.

10. Some of the older boys, and young men go to the rivers and ponds, which are now covered with thick ice. They put on their skates, and glide over the ice, as if they had wings. They must be very careful to avoid holes in the ice, else they will fall in, and be drowned.

11. The winter continues for several months, and during all this time, the cattle and sheep are fed upon the hay, that was laid up during the summer. Here is a picture of a farmer feeding his cattle.

12. Thus I have told you how the people of New England live in summer and in winter. I could tell you many more pleasing things if I had room, but you see I have got to the end of the page.

What does the minister teach? 7. Have you read this carefully? What does it tell you? 8. After the sermon, where do the people go? 9. What of the weather after Thanksgiving? What do you see in the picture? 10. Describe the picture. 11. What of the winter? Can you describe the picture?

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Longitude W. 80 Longitude E. 1 from Washington
Georgian B.
Lake Simcoe
Talbot R.
UPPER CANADA
MIDLAND DISTRICT
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT
Kingston
R. St. Lawrence
Rideau R.
Ogdensburg
LAWRENCE
CLINTON
Plattsburg
FRANKLIN
Lake Champlain
ESSEX
Elizabethtown
Port Kent
Burlington
HOME DISTRICT
York
GORE DISTRICT
LONDON DIST.
LAKE ONTARIO
Sackets Harbor
Martinsburg
JEFFERSON
Watertown
LEWIS
HERKIMER
HAMILTON
WARREN
Caldwell
WASHINGTON
Oswego
OSWEGO
ONEIDA
Utica
MONTGOMERY
Johnstown
SARATOGA
Niagara
NIAGARA
Niagara Falls
NIAGARA DIST.
Waterford
ORLEANS
MONROE
WAYNE
CAYUGA
ONONDAGA
MADISON
Rochester
Geneva
ONTARIO
Buffalo
ERIE
LAKE ERIE
GENESEE
CHAUTAUQUE
YATES
SENECA
TOMPKINS
Norwich
CHENANGO
Cooperstown
OTSEGO
SCHOHARIE
Schenectady
ALBANY
Troy
RENSSELAER
Delhi
Catskill
GREENE
Hudson
COLUMBIA
MASSACHUSETTS
Angelica
ALLEGANY
Bath
STEUBEN
Ithaca
TIOGA
BROOME
DELAWARE
ULSTER
DUTCHESS
SULLIVAN
Thompson
Poughkeepsie
Newburgh
ORANGE
West Point
Carmel
PUTNAM
CONNECTICUT
Long Island Sound
NEW JERSEY
New York
QUEENS
LONG ISLAND
PENNSYLVANIA
Pop. 1934, 496.... Sq.s M. 46,000.
NEW YORK
Scale.
10 20 40 60 Miles
80 79 78 Longitude W. 77 from Greenwich 76 75
Entered according to act of Congress on this 3rd day of March by S. G. Goodrich of Massachusetts.
G. Boynton Sc.

CHAPTER VIII STATE OF NEW YORK.

1. *Boundaries.*—How is New York bounded on the North? How on the East? How on the South? How on the West?

2. *Mountains.*—Where are the Catskill mountains?—*Note.* Some of these mountains are very high, and many people visit them every year, on account of their beautiful scenery.

3. *Rivers.*—Describe the following rivers: Hudson, Mohawk, Oswegatchie, Racket, St. Regis, Saranac, Salmon.

4. *Canals.*—From what river to what lake does the Grand Western canal extend? Through what counties does it pass? About how long is it? What other canal in the state of New York? Its length? From what city to what lake does it extend?

5. *Lakes.*—What great lake between Vermont and New York? Describe the following lakes, by telling what counties they are in, and which way from the city of New York: Oneida, Seneca, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Crook, George, Owasco, Onondaga, Skeneatales, Chataque.

6. *Seas, Bays, &c.*—What part of the state of New York is washed by the sea? *Ans.* Long Island is surrounded by the sea, the ocean being on the south, and Long Island Sound on the north. What bay in New York? *Ans.* The city of New York is situated on a fine bay or harbour, which is connected with the ocean by a strip of water called the Narrows. Vessels usually go to sea by this passage. A good many small vessels go to, and from New York, by the way of Long Island Sound.

7. *Islands.*—What great island belongs to the state of New York? *Ans.* Long Island, which is one hundred miles in length. On what island does the city of New York stand? *Ans.* Manhattan island, which is about fifteen miles in length.

8. *Counties.*—How many counties in the state of New York?—*Note.* Long Island, only a part of which is on the map, is divided into three counties, Queen's, King's, and Suffolk. The county of New York, which includes the city of New York, is not on the map.—What three counties touch upon the St. Lawrence river? What five counties border upon the state of Vermont? What three touch upon Massachusetts? What three upon Connecticut? What three upon New Jersey? What nine upon Pennsylvania? What two upon Lake Erie? What seven upon Lake Ontario?

9. *Towns.*—What is the capital of New York? *Ans.* Albany. In what county is it? Near what river? Near what two canals? Describe the following towns, by telling their direction from Albany, upon what waters, and in what counties they are: Hudson, Troy, Utica, Geneva, Buffalo, Oswego, Ogdensburg, Newburg, West Point.—*Note.* At this place there is a fine academy, where young men are taught the military art.—Delhi, Norwich, Rochester.

10. *Travels.*—If you make a journey from the city of New York to Albany, in what direction will you travel? On what river will you go? Upon what canal will you go from Albany to Buffalo? From Albany to Caldwell? Which way would you travel from New York to Saratoga? From Saratoga to Niagara? From Niagara to Bath? From Bath to Ogdensburg? From Ogdensburg to Plattsburg? From Plattsburg to Troy? From Troy to the city of New York? What counties do you pass through in going from Plattsburg to Caldwell? From Caldwell to Martinsburg? Upon what Lake can you go from Oswego to Niagara? Upon what Lake and river can you go from Sackets Harbour to Ogdensburg? If you journey from Norwich to Oneida Lake in what county will you cross the canal? Which way will you go?

1. We are now going to take a view of the state of New York, and it well deserves our particular attention; it has more people in it than any other state, it has more wealth and more interesting objects in it than any other.

2. Let us imagine that we are at the city of New York. It has more inhabitants in it, than any other city in America. It has nearly four times as many as Boston or Baltimore, and almost twice as many as Philadelphia. It is indeed a prodigious city, and when we are there, we shall meet in the streets with hundreds, and thousands of people, some of them from one country, and some from an other; there are people from China, a distant land far away over the sea, and from England and France, and South America.

3. All these people come to New York for commerce; they come in ships loaded with teas, silks, cloths, calicoes, ginghams, penknives, razors, and a multitude of other things, and they get in exchange, such articles as our country produces, that they want.

4. Thus you see New York is a great market, not only do the people go to it from all parts of our own country, but the merchants come to visit it from every corner of the globe. While here we must not fail to go upon the Battery, as it is called, which is a large piece of ground enclosed by fences, with walks around it; the trees, that are planted here, and the green grass, that springs up in summer, make it a very pleasant place: even in the hottest weather, the sea breeze which may be enjoyed on the Battery, is very cool and refreshing; and the ladies and gendemen may always be seen, in the warm evenings, walking to and fro, upon the smooth and level foot paths. From the Battery, we can see the vessels, in the harbour, some lying still at the wharves, and some with their white sails spread forth to the wind, skimming along, over the calm blue water. Some of these vessels have come from a great distance, far over the sea, and bring many of the productions of other countries to the merchants of New York. Some of them bring also the natives and merchants of those countries, and you will often see them, in the streets of New York, as I have before told you. From the Battery we can also see the steamboats passing and repassing swiftly, and often full of people going to, or returning from the busy city.

5. There are several interesting buildings in New York, but the City Hall is the handsomest; it is situated in the midst of a green lawn called the park. This is embellished with trees and walks, and we shall see hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, walking there.

6. We must stay at least a fortnight in New York, to get well acquainted with this great city. We will then get into a steamboat and set out for Albany; this place is about one hundred and fifty miles from New York, but the boat goes so rapidly, we shall reach it in twelve hours. The whole trip is

1. What of the state of New York? 2. What of the city of New York? Shall we see many people there? 3. For what do the people visit New York? What are their ships loaded with? 4. Where do the people come from, who visit New York? What of the Battery? 5. Are there any interesting buildings in New York? What do you see in the picture? 6. How can

performed on the Hudson river, which is a broad and noble stream.

7. As we pass along, we shall see the Catskill mountains, which at first will appear like a high dark cloud in the west. By and by we shall come nearer, and then we shall observe the rocks, cliffs and precipices, which form the sides of the mountains. The spectacle is grand in the highest degree; but it will soon be passed by the rapid boat, and the dark tops of the mountains will disappear behind us.

8. We shall reach Albany about sun down. The next day we must examine the place, which has about 20,000 inhabitants. We will then set out in the stage, for Utica, which is a hundred miles from Albany. On our way, we shall pass through several pleasant towns, and occasionally shall see the great canal, which leads from Albany to Buffalo.

9. Utica is a large and handsome town, and is increasing very fast; but we must soon leave it, and proceed on our journey to the westward. The stage travels very rapidly here, and we shall be whirled along, over lakes and rivers, and hills and valleys, through Auburn, Rochester and many other handsome places, until at length we reach Buffalo.

10. This town is situated upon Lake Ontario, which is a vast sheet of blue water, seeming as boundless as the ocean. From Buffalo we must proceed in a carriage to Niagara Falls. Here the waters of Lake Erie come tumbling over the rocks, in an immense torrent, shaking the rocks and hills, so that the jar may be felt for several miles. The sound is like continued thunder, and the mist rises over the spot, and fills the air like a cloud; this is indeed a wonderful scene and no one can look upon it but with feelings of awe.

11. Having spent a few days at the Falls, we must set out on our return. We may either go back to Albany in the stage, or by way of the canal; the boats on the latter travel at a slow rate, and I suppose you will prefer going in the stage. Wherever we go in this state, we shall find the lands well cultivated, and the towns new and handsome. At Salina we shall find the people making salt, from salt springs, and at Vernon fourteen miles from Utica we shall meet with a town, composed entirely of Indians.

12. Twelve miles from Utica, we shall find Trenton Falls, which are much celebrated for their beauty. The river pours over the cliff, and leaps from rock to rock, bubbling and foaming, till it is white as wool. You must be careful as you stand upon the dizzy height, and look down upon this enchanting water fall, for a young lady from New York, a few years ago, fell from these rocks down to the bottom, and was instantly killed.

13. We shall at length arrive at Saratoga. This is a barren place, surrounded by desolate hills and plains; yet thousands of people visit it every year, to drink of its waters; these come bubbling out of the ground, and are not only very refreshing, but they are very beautiful. Having spent a week here, we will take the stage to Albany, descend the Hudson river in a steamboat, and finish our journey by returning to the city of New York.

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we go to Albany from New York? How far is it? On what river do we go? 7. What shall we see as we pass along? 8. How many inhabitants has Albany? How far is Utica from Albany? What canal shall we see on our way? 9. What of Utica? What towns shall we pass through on our way to Buffalo? 10. Upon what Lake is Buffalo situated? What of Lake Ontario? What of Niagara Falls? 11. How can we go to Albany from Niagara Falls? What of Salina? 12. How far from Utica, are Trenton Falls? What of them? 13. What of Saratoga? What of the waters?

CHAPTER IX. STATES OF NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE AND MARYLAND

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

How is New Jersey bounded on the North? East? South? West? How many counties? Their names? What counties border upon the Atlantic Ocean? What upon Delaware Bay? What upon New York? What upon Pennsylvania? Describe the Raritan and Passaic rivers. What island belonging to the state of New York, lies off the eastern coast of New Jersey? What is the capital of New Jersey? Describe the following towns, that is, tell which way they are from Trenton, in what counties they are, and near what waters: Newark, Newton, Salem, Burlington, Freehold, New Brunswick. What cape at the southern extremity of New Jersey?

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

How is Pennsylvania bounded on the North? East? South? West?—*Note.* See map of the United States.—How many counties in Pennsylvania?—*Note.* The city of Philadelphia is a county, but is not so put down on the map.—What counties border upon the state of New York? What upon New Jersey? What upon Delaware? What upon Maryland? What upon Ohio?

Describe the following rivers, by telling which way, and through what counties, they flow, and where they empty: Susquehannah, Juniata, Tioga, Alleghany, Delaware. What range of mountains in Pennsylvania? Through what counties do they run? What bay touches the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania?

What is the capital of Pennsylvania? *Ans.* Harrisburg. In what county is it? Describe the following towns, by telling what counties they are in, near what waters, and which way from Harrisburg: Lancaster, York, Reading, Pittsburg, Indiana, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Orwigsburg, Montrose, Willsboro', Warren, Franklin, Somerset, Bedford, Carlisle, Belefonte, Beaver, Easton

STATE OF DELAWARE.

How is Delaware bounded on the North? East? South? West? How many counties in Delaware? Their names? What is the northern county? Southern? Middle? What great bay on the eastern coast of Delaware? What cape? What is the capital?—*Ans.* Dover.—In what county is it? Describe the following towns: Milford, Georgetown, Wilmington.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

How is Maryland bounded on the North? South? East? West? What counties touch upon Pennsylvania? What upon Virginia? What counties are east of Chesapeake Bay? What west? What river separates Maryland from Virginia? In what direction does the Potomac flow? Where does it empty? Describe the Patuxent. What bay divides Maryland into two parts, called Eastern and Western shore? What is the capital?—*Ans.* Annapolis.—In what county is it? Describe the following towns: Baltimore, Bellair, Elkton, Hagerstown, Snowhill, Princess Ann, Fredericktown.

Travels.—If you made a journey from Salem in New Jersey, to Dover in Delaware, what Bay would you cross? What Bay would you cross, in going from Dover to Baltimore? If you go from Harrisburg to Baltimore, what river will you cross? If you go from Baltimore to Washington D. C. what counties will you travel in? If you travel from Washington to Philadelphia, in what direction will you go? From Philadelphia to Newark? From Newark to Williamsport? From Williamsport to Bedford? From Bedford to Washington. D. C.

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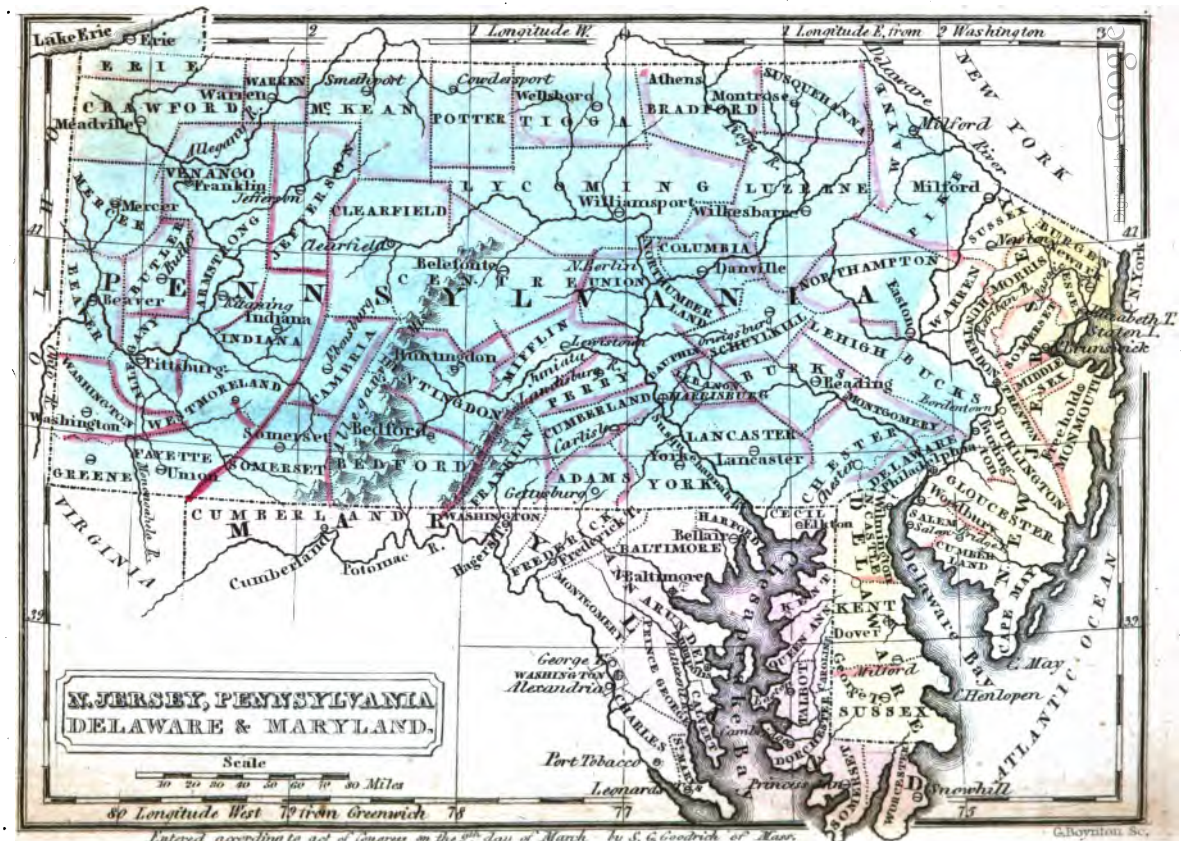
N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE & MARYLAND.
Scale
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 Miles
80 Longitude West 77 from Greenwich 78
Entered according to act of Congress on the 9th day of March by S. G. Goodrich of Mass.
G.Boynton Sc.
Lake Erie
Erie
ERIE
WARREN
Warren
Smethport
Coudersport
Wellsboro
Athens
Montrose
SUSQUEHANNA
CRAWFORD
Mc KEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
Meadville
Allegany
VENANGO
Franklin
Jefferson
MERCER
Mercer
CLEARFIELD
Clearfield
LYCOMING
Williamsport
LUZERNE
Wilkesbarre
Milford
Delaware River
NEW YORK
COLUMBIA
Danville
NORTHUMBERLAND
NORTHAMPTON
Easton
WARREN
SUSSEX
BERGEN
MORRIS
ESSEX
Newton
Newark
Elizabeth T.
Staten I.
Brunswick
MIDDLE
PENNSYLVANIA
Beaver
Armstrong
Indiana
INDIANA
Pittsburg
WASHINGTON
WESTMORELAND
Huntingdon
MIFFLIN
Lewistown
Harrisburg
DAUPHIN
SCHUYLKILL
LEHIGH
BUCKS
Reading
MONTGOMERY
Bordentown
MIDDLESEX
Perth Amboy
Burlington
MONMOUTH
Freehold
Washington
FAYETTE
GREENE
Union
SOMERSET
Somerset
BEDFORD
Bedford
PERRY
CUMBERLAND
Carlisle
LANCASTER
Lancaster
CHESTER
DELAWARE
Philadelphia
Chester
GLOUCESTER
Woodbury
Salem
CUMBERLAND
Bridgeton
CAPE MAY
Cape May
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ADAMS
YORK
Gettysburg
FREDERICK
Frederick T.
Baltimore
Bellair
HARFORD
CECIL
Elkton
Havre de Grace
Susquehanna R.
Potomac R.
Cumberland
VIRGINIA
Chesapeake Bay
KENT
Dover
Delaware Bay
Milford
SUSSEX
Lewes
Henlopen
Georgetown
Alexandria
Port Tobacco
Leonards
Princess Anne
Snowhill
WORCESTER
SOMERSET
CHARLES
ST MARYS
QUEEN ANNS
TALBOT
DORCHESTER
CAROLINE
CALVERT
PRINCE GEORGE
ANNE ARUNDEL
MONTGOMERY

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1. I think I left you at the city of New York, and if you are not tired of travels, we will now make a trip through some of the other states. We have only to cross the North River, to be in New Jersey; we will then get into the stage, and ride over a level road to Newark; this is a handsome town, famous for building carriages and coaches.

2. As we proceed on our journey we shall notice many apple orchards, and if it is autumn, we shall see the people shaking down the apples, and the boys picking them up. We shall find that

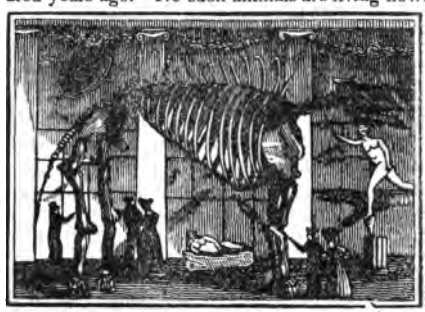
the apples in New Jersey are very excellent, and abundant, and that the inhabitants make fine cider.

3. By and by, we shall come to Elizabethtown, and afterwards we shall reach Princeton; at this place there is a good college; finally, we shall reach Trenton, which is situated on the river Delaware. Here we shall take a steamboat, and go down that river. This part of our journey will be delightful; the river itself is broad and its banks are very beautiful. We shall pass several pleasant villages, some on one side, and some on the other. At length, we shall reach Philadelphia.

4. This city is not so large as New York, but it is even more pleasing. The streets are all straight, neat and clean, and many of the buildings are very handsome. The United States Bank is, probably, the most beautiful building in the country.

5. We shall see a great many people at Philadelphia, called Quakers; the men wear broad brimmed hats, and the women wear white or dove colored bonnets; yet the women are very pretty, and the men are very honest, and so I think you will like the Quakers very much.

6. There is an Arcade at Philadelphia, where Mr. Peale's museum is kept. This is a collection of stuffed birds and beasts, and other strange things; among the rest, are the bones of a huge animal, called a Mastodon, that lived many hundred years ago. No such animals are living now.



7. If we were to take the stage at Philadelphia, and travel over the state, we should meet with many interesting things. In one part we should find coal mines, where many thousand loads of coal are dug from the earth, and thence taken on Rail roads, and canals to Philadelphia. If we were to go to Lancaster, we should pass over fine roads and excellent bridges, and see some of the best farms in the United States.

8. Should we go farther west, we should cross the Alleghany mountains, which is a hard day's journey, and finally we should arrive at Pittsburg. This is a very remarkable town, it is full of manufactories of various kinds; and the machinery

1. What river do you cross, in going from New York to New Jersey? What of Newark? 2. What of the apple orchards? What do you see in the picture? 3. What of Princeton? What of Trenton? How is it situated? What of the Delaware river? 4. Is Philadelphia as large as New York? What of the streets? What of the U. S. Bank? 5. What of the Quakers? 6. What of the Arcade? Peale's Museum? What is a Museum? What of the Mastodon? Describe the picture. 7. What of the coal mines? What of the farms? 8. What of the Alleghany

of these, instead of being carried by water, is chiefly driven by steam. Coal is very cheap and abundant at Pittsburg, and this leads the people to make use of steam in their factories.

9. It would be very pleasant to travel over Pennsylvania in this way, and see all the interesting things in the state; you would be delighted to go along the rocky banks of the Juniata, and roam upon the hills and cliffs that overhang the Schuylkill. You would be pleased to go to the villages, and among the farmers, and see how happy the people are; but all this would require a long time, so you must be contented with looking about Philadelphia, for the present.

10. One thing we must not forget to see, and that is the Fairmount Water Works. These are about three miles from the city, and we can easily walk there. These works consist of a large building, in which there are some prodigious great wheels, carried around by the water; these wheels force some of the water of the Schuylkill, up to the top of a high hill, and from thence it flows in pipes, to the city of Philadelphia. In this way, the whole city is supplied with water.

11. We must now leave Philadelphia. We can take the steamboat and proceed down the Delaware river, or go in the stage. As the latter method of travelling will enable us to see the country better, I think we shall prefer it.

12. We shall soon enter the little state of Delaware, but it has no large towns, no mountains, and no large rivers. Yet the people raise excellent wheat, and a good deal of it. In the other column there is a picture of a man cradling wheat. Near Wilmington, we shall see some large mills for making flour, which are the best in the country. We shall also notice some extensive paper mills.

13. A little below Wilmington, we shall find a canal extending from Delaware Bay, across to

Chesapeake Bay In one of the boats of this canal we can take passage to the Chesapeake, where we shall find a large steamboat ready to take us across the bay, to Baltimore.

14. As we approach this city, we shall be much pleased with its appearance, and when we get into the town, we shall like it still better. It has many fine buildings, among which the catholic cathedral is the most remarkable. But the most interesting thing at Baltimore, is the rail road, which is to extend from Maryland to Ohio. Here is a picture of one of the cars on this rail road.

15. Baltimore is much the largest town in Maryland; the people of this state, raise a great deal of wheat, which is made into flour, and carried to Baltimore. From thence it is sent in ships to various parts of the world.

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mountains? What of Pittsburg? Are there any manufactories at Pittsburg? 9. What of the Juniata? Schuylkill? 10. How far are the Fairmount Water Works from Philadelphia? Of what do these works consist? Of what use are the great wheels? 12. What of Delaware? What of wheat? Tell what you see in the picture. What of the mills? 13. What of the canal? 14. What of Baltimore? What of the Rail road? How far is it to extend? Describe the picture. 15. What of the flour made in Maryland?

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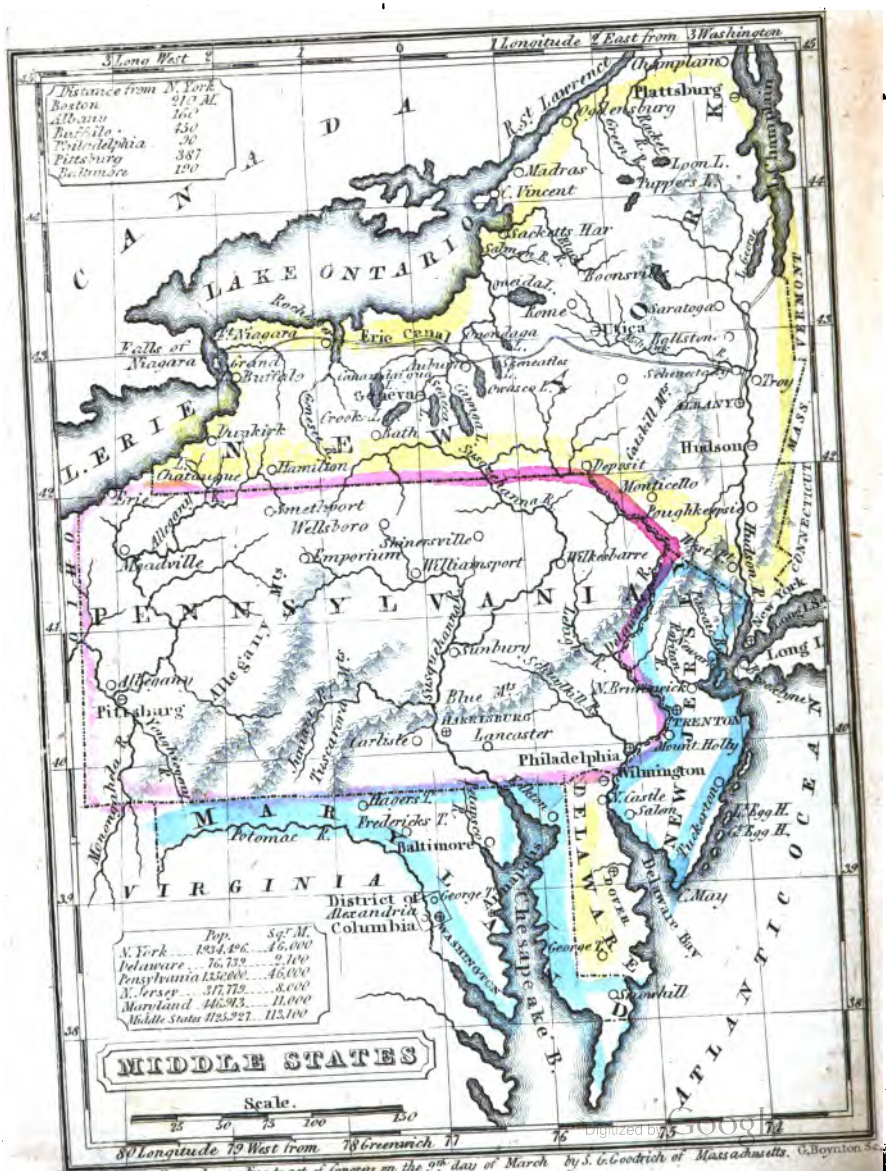

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CHAPTER X. MIDDLE STATES.

1. *Boundaries.*—How are the Middle States bounded on the North? East? South? West? How is New York bounded? New Jersey? Delaware? Pennsylvania? Maryland?

2. *States.*—How many are there of the Middle States? Which is the largest? Second in size? Third? Fourth? Fifth? What is a state?

3. *Mountains.*—Where are the Blue Mountains? The Allegany? The Catskill? Tuscarora? What is a mountain?

4. *Rivers.*—Describe the following rivers, by telling their direction, what states they flow through, and where they empty: Hudson, Susquehanna, Schuylkill, Mohawk, Delaware, Lehigh, Potomac, Juniata, Monongahela, Youghiogeny, Allegany. What is a river?

5. *Lakes.*—In what direction from Philadelphia, and in what states, are the following lakes?—Oneida, Owasco, Onondaga, Canandaigua, Seneca, Cayuga, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario. —*Note.* These two lakes are partly in Canada. —What is a lake?

6. *Seas, Bays, &c.*—What ocean washes the southeastern portion of the Middle States? What are the two principal bays in the Middle States? Where is Chesapeake bay? Delaware Bay? What is a sea? Bay?

7. *Shores, &c.*—What is the general direction of the shores in the Middle States? Where is Cape May? What is a cape?

8. *Islands.*—What is the principal island in the Middle States? To what state does it belong? How long is it? What is an island?

9. *Towns.*—Tell the capital of each of the Middle States, and the direction of each capital from Philadelphia. Direction of the following places from the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia: Pittsburg, Wilmington, Utica, Troy, Geneva, Hudson. What is the distance of each of the following places from New York? —Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore. What is a town?

10. *Travels.*—If you go from the city of New York to Harrisburg, what rivers will you cross? In what direction will you travel? If you make a journey from Washington to Georgetown in Delaware, what bay will you cross? In what direction will you go? If you go from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, what mountains will you cross? What mountains will you cross, in going from Albany to Niagara Falls? What mountains will you cross, going from Carlisle to Meadville.

Note. The District of Columbia, you will see on the map, lies between Maryland and Virginia. It is ten miles square, and contains Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. At Washington the President of the United States lives; and here there is a large building called the Capitol. In this building Congress meets every winter, to make laws for the United States. Congress consists of men sent from the several states. They are divided into two bodies, called the Senate, and House of Representatives. They meet in different rooms, and transact their business separately. I shall tell you more of Congress by and by.

1. I have now told you about New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. These are called the Middle States, because they lie between New England and the Southern States.

2. The Middle States are a very fine portion of our country. The winters are not so severe as in New England, and the people do not have such good sleighing as in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

3. In the summer and autumn, they have abundance of fruit in the Middle States. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, they have excellent apples, pears, peaches, and melons.

1. How many of the Middle States are there? What are their names? Why are they called the Middle States? 2. What of the Middle States? Winter in the Middle States? 3. Fruit?

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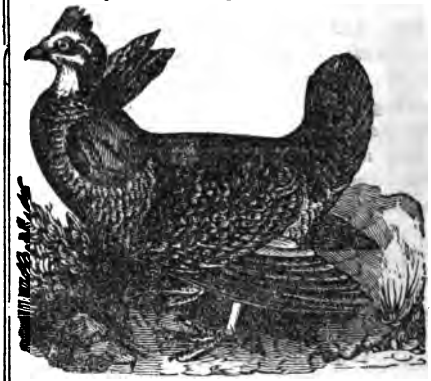
4. In all parts of the United States, there are a great many birds. It is very pleasant to go into the woods and orchards, and hear them sing, and see them build their nests, and feed their young ones. When you travel in Pennsylvania and Maryland, you will frequently meet with a bird called the mocking bird. It is a beautiful singer, and mimics all the other birds. Here is a picture of a mocking bird.

5. There are some curious animals in the Middle States. One of the most remarkable is the opossum, which lives in the fields, and is about as large as a cat. The mother of the young opossums has a sort of pouch on the lower part of her body, which the young ones creep into when they are frightened. These animals often climb the trees, and hang from the limbs by their tails, as in the picture in the other column.

6. I could tell you a great deal about the birds and four-footed beasts, that you would see in travelling through the country; but I have only time to mention the heath-hen, which is like a partridge, with two curious bags upon its neck. These birds are often found in New York and New Jersey. Here is a picture of the heath-hen.



7. I must now tell you about the history of New York. Nearly 220 years ago, some Dutch people came across the water from Holland, and began to build the city of New York. More Dutch people came over, and settled in various parts of the colony. But after awhile some English people came in ships, and took the city of New York. On the other page is a picture of the Dutch governor, giving up New York to the English.

8. After this event, the whole colony of New York, belonged to the English. There were a great many Indians in the back country, and they often made war on the white people. About

4. What of birds? What of the mocking bird?

5. What of the opossum? Describe the picture.

6. What of the heath-hen? 7. What of the Dutch people who took the city of New York?

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160 years ago, the Indians made an attack upon Schenectady, and killed a great many of the inhabitants. They came into the town at night, when all the people were asleep, set fire to the houses, and as the men women and children ran out, they slew them. Here is a picture of this dreadful scene.

9. All this happened a great while ago; there are very few Indians in New York now, and those who are there, are quite peaceful. New Jersey was once inhabited by Indians, but the white people settled the country soon after they settled New York. The first settlement was made at Elizabethtown. In the next column is a picture of the white people building houses, and one of the Indians has come to look on.

10. Pennsylvania was first settled by some quakers sent to the country by William Penn,

who lived in England. After awhile, Penn came over himself, and made a treaty with the Indians. He and his people treated them kindly, and the savages made no war upon the inhabitants. Here is a picture of William Penn, and the Indians.

11. Delaware and Maryland were also settled by white people who came from Europe. They bought the land of the Indians, cut down the forests, built themselves houses, and ploughed the lands. They increased rapidly; and after sometime all the Indians went away.

12. Thus, you see, the five Middle States, like New England, were once covered with woods, and inhabited by savages. They are now inhabited by white people, who live in good houses, build ships, manufacture cloths, hats, shoes, and other things, raise grain upon the lands, and thus live very comfortably.

Describe the picture. 8. What of the Indians? What did they do at Schenectady? Describe the picture. 9. What of New Jersey? Describe the picture. 10. What of Pennsylvania? Describe the picture. 11. What of Delaware and Maryland? 12. What of the five Middle States?

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CHAPTER XI. SOUTHERN STATES.

1. *Boundaries.*—How are the Southern States bounded on the North? East? South? West? Tell the boundaries of each of the Southern States.

2. *States.*—How many of the Southern States are there? What are their names? In which direction is Louisiana from Virginia? North Carolina from Mississippi?

3. *Mountains.*—Where is the range of Mountains called Blue Ridge? Where are the Alleghanies? Where are the Cumberland Mountains?

4. *Rivers.*—Describe the following rivers, by telling which way they flow, what states they are in, and where they empty: Potomac, Rappahannock, James, Roanoke, Great Pedee, Little Pedee, Edisto, Savannah, Ogeeche, Alatamaha, Satilla, Flint, Chatahooche, Appalachicola, Alabama, Pearl, Tensos, Little, Red, Sabine. Which two of the Southern States are separated by the Mississippi?

5. *Seas, &c.*—What great ocean washes the southwestern border of the Southern States? What gulf or sea washes the southern coast of these states? What bay divides Virginia into two parts? Which is the largest part of Virginia, the eastern or western? Where is Albemarle sound? Where is Pamlico sound?

6. *Shores, &c.*—What is the general direction of the shore of the Southern States on the Atlantic? What is the general direction of the shore on the Gulf of Mexico? Describe the following capes, by telling what states they are in, and which way from Washington: Cape Charles, Cape Henry, Cape Fear, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras.

7. *Islands.*—Where is Sullivan's Island? To what state does it belong? Which way is it from Washington?

8. *Towns.*—Tell the capital of each of the Southern States, near what water it is situated, and which way it is from the city of Washington. Describe in the same way the following towns: Savannah, Darien, Charleston, Newburn, Washington N. C. Norfolk, Mobile, St. Stephens, Natchez, Liberty, Athens, Fayetteville, Greenville, Abbeville, Salem, Hamilton, Madisonville, Blakely, Cahawba.

9. *Travels.*—If you make a journey from Milledgeville to Hamilton, what rivers will you cross? From Newburn to Columbia S. C.? From Savannah to Tallahassee in Florida? From Charleston to Savannah? In what direction will you go from Natchez to Darien? From Darien to Richmond? From Richmond to Washington? From Washington to Huntsville? From Huntsville to Mobile? From Mobile to Natchitoches? From Natchitoches to Savannah? If you make a journey from Raleigh in N. C. to New Orleans in Louisiana, what states will you travel in?

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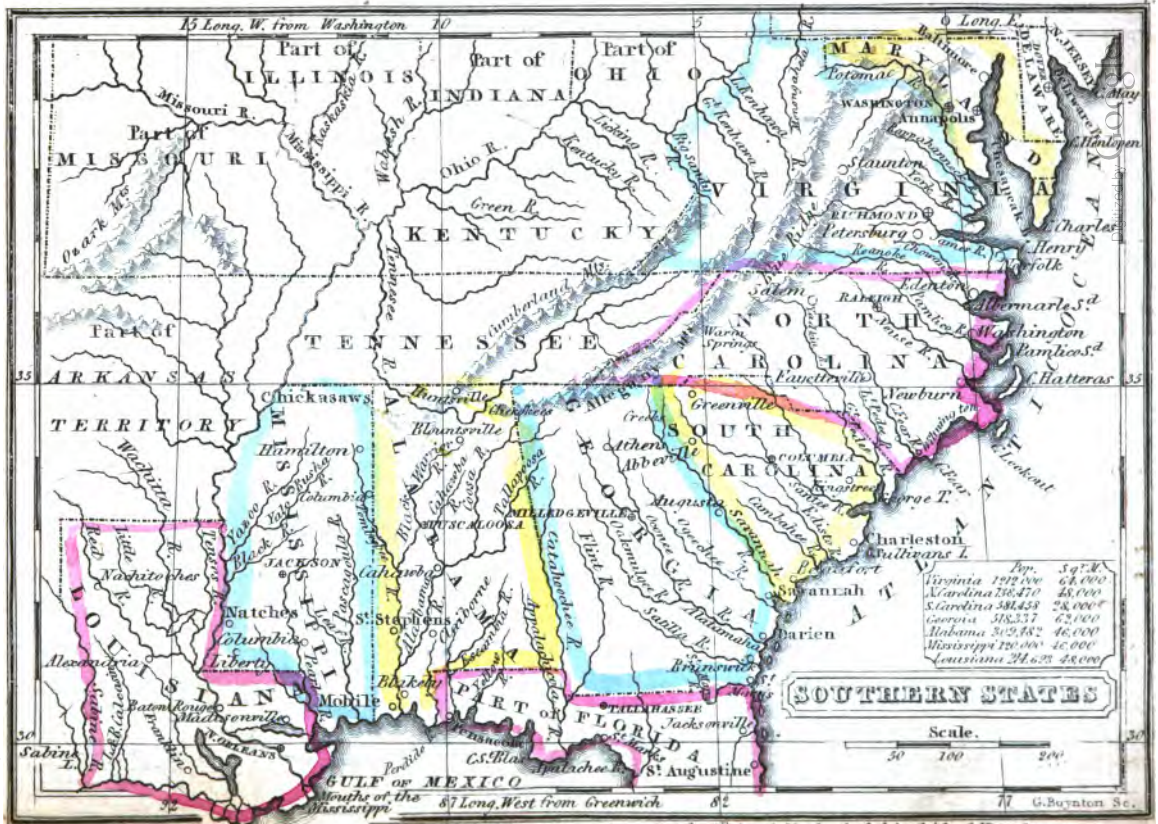
1. Well, we have now performed our journey through the Eastern and Middle States, and are therefore ready to commence our travels in the Southern States. If we set out from Washington, and proceed to the south, we shall soon enter the state of Virginia. If we travel toward the sea shore, we shall find the country low, level, and sandy.

2. We shall observe that the roads in the Southern States are generally bad, and that the stages travel at a slow rate. The best way of making a journey in these states, is on horseback.

3. We shall notice here a great many negroes cultivating large fields of tobacco. These negroes are slaves, and are

1. What of the country in Virginia? 2. What of the roads? What is the best method of travelling in the Southern States?


15 Long. W. from Washington
Part of ILLINOIS
Part of INDIANA
Part of OHIO
Part of MISSOURI
Part of TENNESSEE
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
ARKANSAS TERRITORY
FLORIDA
Missouri R.
Mississippi R.
Ohio R.
Wabash R.
Kaskaskia R.
Illinois R.
Kentucky R.
Green R.
Cumberland R.
Tennessee R.
Big Sandy R.
Kanawha R.
Potomac R.
Rappahannock R.
York R.
James R.
Roanoke R.
Pasquotank R.
Tar R.
Neuse R.
Cape Fear R.
Pedee R.
Santee R.
Savannah R.
Ogeechee R.
Altamaha R.
St. Mary's R.
Chattahoochee R.
Flint R.
Apalachicola R.
Tallapoosa R.
Coosa R.
Alabama R.
Tombigbee R.
Black Warrior R.
Tuscaloosa R.
Pearl R.
Yazoo R.
Yalo Busha R.
Big Black R.
Red R.
Washita R.
Washington
Baltimore
Annapolis
Alexandria
Richmond
Petersburg
Norfolk
Edenton
Raleigh
Fayetteville
Newbern
Washington
Pamlico Sd.
Albemarle Sd.
C. Hatteras
C. Henry
C. Charles
C. Henlopen
C. May
N. Jersey
Delaware Bay
Staunton
Warm Springs
Lancaster
Greenville
Columbia
Augusta
Savannah
Charleston
Sullivans I.
Georgetown
Abbeville
Athens
Milledgeville
Darien
Brunswick
St. Mary's
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Cs. Blas
Apalachee R.
Pensacola
Mobile
Blakely
Natchez
St. Stephens
Columbus
Liberty
Jackson
Nachitoches
Alexandria
Batom Rouge
Madisonville
New Orleans
Sabine L.
Chickasaws
Huntsville
Blountsville
Cahawba
Tuscumbia
Cherokees
Creeks
Choctaws
Hamilton
Yale
Columbia
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Borgne
Lake Pelchartrain
Lake Maurepas
Lake Ponchartrain
Lake Sabine
Lake Calcasieu
Lake Mermentau
Lake Atchafalaya
Lake Verret
Lake Barataria

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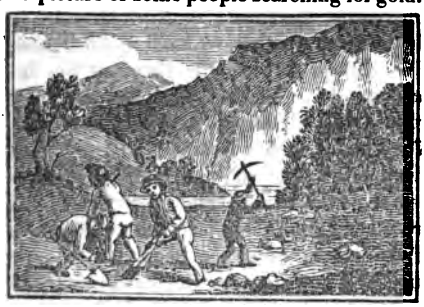
obliged to do just what the white people, their masters, tell them to do. They perform almost all the labor in the Southern States. The white people generally live at their ease, and make the slaves work for them. Here is a picture of some slaves at work in the field.

4. After passing through Virginia, we shall enter North Carolina. If we go to the western part of the state, among the mountains, we shall meet with some people searching for gold. This is obtained in small particles, mingled with the sand and rocks. Here is a picture of some people searching for gold.



5. We shall pass from North Carolina into South Carolina, where we shall remark that there are more negroes than white people. We shall see them occupied in raising tobacco, cotton, and rice. The farms are called plantations, and the owners of them are called planters. The planters are white men, and some of them own more than a hundred slaves.

6. As we pass through the Carolinas, we shall frequently notice some very handsome birds, called Carolina pigeons. These often go to New England and the Middle States in the summer, and are there called Turtle Doves. They return to the south in the autumn, where they spend the winter. Here is a picture of two of these birds.

7. To the southwest of South Carolina, is Georgia. This is a large state, but there are not so many people in it, as in South Carolina. In the northwestern part of Georgia, there are a great many Indians called Creeks, and Cherokees. They do not wander about in the woods, like some savages, but they live in houses, and till the land like the white people.

8. We shall see that there are a great many negroes in Georgia, as in the other southern states. They raise quantities of cotton, some tobacco, and some rice.

9. While we are in this state, we shal.

3 What of the negro slaves? Describe the picture. 4. What shall we see in the western part of South Carolina? Describe the picture. 5. What shall we observe in South Carolina? What do the negroes do? What are plantations? What of the planters? 6. What of the Carolina pigeons? 7. What of Georgia? The Indians? 8. Negroes?

have an opportunity of seeing a very curious bird, called chuck-wills-widow. It is somewhat like a whip-poor-will, and at evening, sits in the bushes, and cries chuck-wills-widow, with all its might. Here is a picture of this singular bird—You see he is about to catch a serpent.

10. To the west of Georgia, are three large states, called Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In all these states there are a great many slaves, who are owned by the white people. They are chiefly engaged in cultivating cotton, rice, and tobacco.

11. In Louisiana, they make large quantities of sugar and molasses. These are produced from sugar cane, which is raised very much in the manner of our Indian corn.

12. As we pursue our journey through Louisiana, we shall occasionally meet with marshes filled with strange animals. In some of these, there are large snakes, and hideous creatures called crocodiles. In the other column, there is a picture of some of these animals.

13. I must now tell you about the climate of the Southern States. It is very hot there in summer; and many of the people leave the country during that season. In winter it is never very cold; and in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, they have seldom either ice or snow. It is not necessary there, to wear thick woollen clothes, and have tight houses to keep out the frost, as in New England.

14. In the Southern States, they have some fruits which do not grow at the north. We shall notice figs, oranges, and lemons growing upon the trees in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. These fruits will not grow at the north, unless they are taken great care of.

15. We shall see a good many large towns in the Southern States. If we go to Charleston, Savannah, or New Orleans, in the warmest weather, we shall find that these cities appear rather dull; many of the inhabitants have left their business, and have gone into the country, to avoid sickness: but, if we go in cooler weather, we shall find every one employed; the immense quantities of cotton, tobacco and other things, that are shipped from these places to various parts of the world, cause the people to be very busy, and you may see the slaves, engaged in shipping these articles, hard at work in every direction.

9. Chuck-wills-widow? 10. What of the three states west of Georgia? What do the slaves do in these three states? 11. What of sugar and molasses? 12. What animals may be seen in the marshes of Louisiana? What do you see in the picture? 13. What of the summer in the Southern States? Winter? 14. What of fruits in the Southern States? 15. What of Charleston, New Orleans, and Savannah? What of the cotton, rice and tobacco raised in the south?

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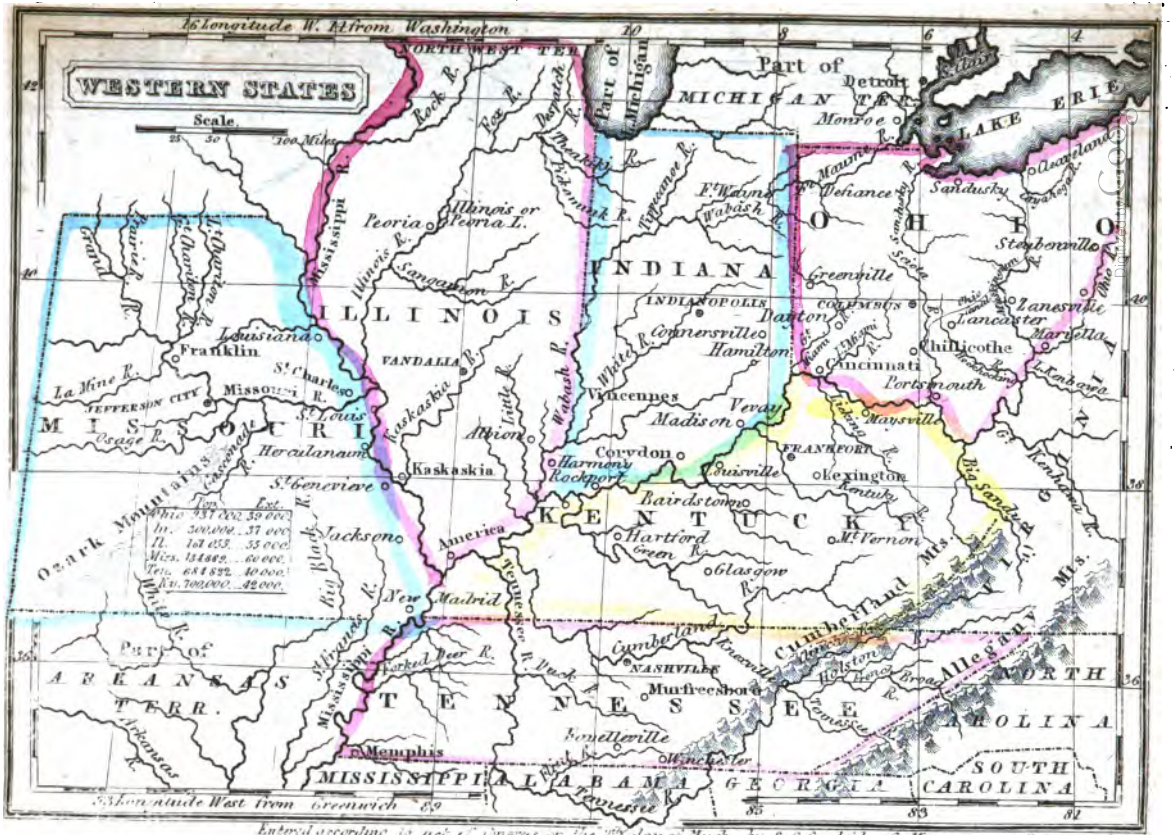
Longitude W. from Washington
WESTERN STATES
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NORTH WEST TER.
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Sandusky
Cleaveland
OHIO
Steubenville
Zanesville
Lancaster
Marietta
Chillicothe
Cincinnati
Portsmouth
Maysville
INDIANA
Greenville
Fort Wayne
Fort Defiance
Wabash R.
INDIANOPOLIS
COLUMBUS
Dayton
Connersville
Hamilton
Vincennes
Vevay
Madison
ILLINOIS
Peoria
Illinois or Peoria L.
Louisiana
Franklin
VANDALIA
St. Charles
Missouri R.
JEFFERSON CITY
St. Louis
MISSOURI
Herculaneum
St. Genevieve
Kaskaskia
Corydon
Harmony
Rockport
Louisville
FRANKFORT
Lexington
Kentucky R.
Big Sandy R.
Kanhawa R.
Bairdstown
KENTUCKY
Hartford
Green R.
Glasgow
Mt. Vernon
Mts.
Ozark Mountains
Jacksonville
America
New Madrid
Cumberland R.
Cumberland Mts.
Part of ARKANSAS TERR.
Mississippi R.
Forked Deer R.
NASHVILLE
Murfreesboro
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
Memphis
Somellerville
Winchester
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
Tennessee R.
Longitude West from Greenwich
Entered according to act of Congress on the 29 day of March by S. G. Goodrich of Mass.
G. Boynton Sc.

CHAPTER XII. WESTERN STATES.

1. *Boundaries.*—How are the Western States bounded on the North? How on the South? How on the East? How on the West? *Ans.* By the Missouri Territory.

2. *States.*—How many of the Western States are there? What are their names? Can you tell the boundaries of each?

3. *Mountains.*—What two ranges of mountains in the Western States? Where are the Ozark mountains? In what direction do they run? Where are the Cumberland mountains? In what direction do they run? Where are the Alleghany mountains?

4. *Rivers.*—Describe the following rivers, by telling which way they flow, where they empty, and through what states they pass. Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Wabash, Great Miami, Little Miami, Tippecanoe, Fox, Rock, Sandusky, Sciota, Licking, Muskingum, Despatch, Maume, Tennessee, Cumberland, Green, Holston, Kentucky, Hockhocking, Grand, Great Chariton, Little Chariton, Prairie, Osage, La Mine, Big Black, Duck, Forked Deer, Little, Sangamon, Gasconade.

5. *Canal.*—Where is the Ohio canal? In what direction does it run? Near what towns does it pass?

6. *Lakes.*—What Lakes upon the northern border of the Western States? What great Lake upon the northern border of Ohio? What two states touch upon a part of Lake Michigan?

7. *Seas, &c.*—Does any part of the Western States touch upon the sea?

8. *Towns.*—What is the capital of Ohio? Describe the capitals of each of the other Western States, and tell which way they are from Cincinnati, and near what waters they are situated. Describe the following towns, by telling what states they are in, their direction from Cincinnati, and near what waters they are situated; Lexington, Murfreesboro', Memphis, Chillicothe, Columbus, Lancaster, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, St. Charles, Franklin, New Madrid, Steubenville, Connersville, Corydon, Cleaveland, Sandusky, Bardstown, Mt. Vernon, America, Louisiana, Jackson, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Glasgow, Hartford.

9. *Travels.*—If you make a journey from Cleaveland to Jefferson City, what states will you travel in? What great rivers will you cross? In what direction will you go? If you go from Zanesville to Columbus, what canal and rivers will you cross? In what direction will you travel from Sandusky to Cincinnati? From Cincinnati to Memphis? From Memphis to Vandalia? What rivers will you cross in going from New Madrid to Hartford?

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1. The six Western States lie west of the Alleghany mountains, and all of them are near the great river Mississippi. If we take a steamboat at New Orleans, we can ascend that river to St. Louis, and from thence we may travel over the western country. But I think the pleasanter way of going to the Western States, is to take the stage at Philadelphia, and proceed over the Alleghany mountains, to Pittsburg. There we can get into a steamboat, and go down the Ohio river to Cincinnati.

2. This is a handsome city, and there are more people in it, than in Providence or Salem. If we travel over the state of Ohio, we shall find the country quite level, and a great part of it covered with woods. Yet there are almost a million of inhabitants in this state, and they have a great abundance of all the comforts of life.

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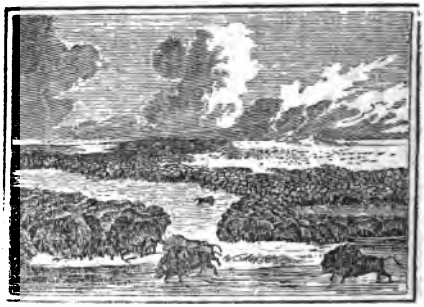
1. How many are there of the Western States? Their names? How may we go to St. Louis, from New Orleans? What is the pleasanter way of going to the Western States? 2. What of Cincinnati? Ohio?

3. Indiana has no large towns, and there are not many people in the state. But the lands are very good, and the people are increasing rapidly. As we travel through the woods in this state, it is probable we shall see some large fierce animals called cougars. Here is a picture of a cougar.

4. Illinois, like Indiana, has extensive forests, and but few inhabitants; yet it is a charming country, and a great many people go every year from various places to settle there. Some of the inhabitants raise very delicious grapes, and when they are ripe, they make wine of the juice. Many of the people of these Western States manufacture sugar from the sap of maple trees. Here is a picture of a man making maple sugar.

5. As we proceed on our journey to Missouri, we shall meet with large herds of elks. These are animals of the deer kind, with branching horns five feet in length. They have a very stately appearance, as they are seen bounding through their native forests. Here is a picture of an elk.

6. In the western part of Missouri, we shall see immense droves of bisons or buffaloes. These creatures are wild, and roam over the plains in search of grass to eat. They look very much like our horned cattle, but they have much longer hair. They make a terrible bellowing, and if you chance to be near them at night, you cannot sleep on account of the noise. Here is a picture of a herd of buffaloes.



7. We shall at length arrive at St. Louis, which is the largest town in the state of Missouri. It is a place of considerable trade.

3. Indiana? What animals may we see in Indiana? 4. What of Illinois? Of what do the people make wine? How do they make maple sugar? 5. What of elks? 6. Bisons? 7. St. Louis? What of the hunters? Describe the

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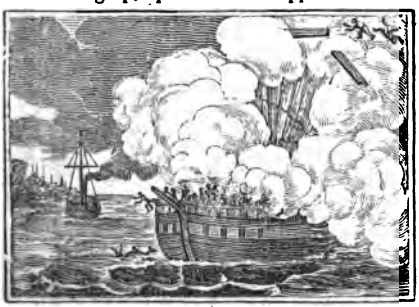
A great many people go to St. Louis, and from thence ascend the Missouri river in boats, to a great distance. They then enter the woods, or go upon the plains in search of wild animals. They catch a great many bears, beavers, and other creatures, and having collected many skins, return to St. Louis, and sell them. This is a wild kind of life, but these hunters like it very much. Here is a picture of some of them.

8. We shall see several steamboats at St. Louis, which go up and down the Mississippi. They carry a great many people down the river to New Orleans, and bring a great many back. They also transport vast quantities of grain, beef, pork, and other things to that city, and bring goods of all sorts in return. Some of these steamboats are very large, but I am sorry to say that many of them have been torn to pieces, by the bursting of their boilers. Here is a picture of a steamboat blowing up, upon the Mississippi.



picture. 8. Steamboats on the Mississippi?

9. Kentucky is a very pleasant state, with a charming climate. We shall find a great many pleasant towns here, and shall be delighted with the beautiful appearance of the country. In the southwestern part of the state, is an immense cave, large enough to hold a dozen meeting-houses.

10. While we are in Kentucky, the people will tell us about a very singular man, called Col. Boone. He was one of the first white men that came to live in Kentucky. He was very fond of hunting, and used to spend a great part of his time alone in the woods, with no companion but a dog. Here is a picture of Col. Boone shooting a deer.

11. Tennessee lies to the south of Kentucky, it is a pleasant state, with many handsome towns. We shall find negro slaves here, as well as in Kentucky, and Missouri. The other Western States have no slaves.

12. I have now given you some little account of the six Western States. They have not been settled more than forty or fifty years; but the country is very fruitful, and the climate is mild. For these reasons, multitudes of people have flocked to them, and the population is increasing very rapidly. There is no part of our country so flourishing as these Western States.

9. What of Kentucky? The great cave? 10. Col. Boone? 11. What of Tennessee? Slaves? 12 How long have the Western States been settled? Why have the Western States been so rapidly settled?

CHAPTER XIII. UNITED STATES.

1. *Boundaries.*—How are the United States bounded on the North? How on the South? How on the East? How on the West?

2. *States.*—How many of the United States are there? Tell their names. How many are there of the New England States? Tell their names. How many are there of the Middle States? Tell their names. How many of the Southern States? Their names. How many of the Western States? Tell their names.

3. *Territories.*—How is Florida Territory bounded? Missouri Territory? Arkansas Territory? Northwest Territory? Oregon Territory? How many Territories are there in the United States? *Note.* These Territories are large tracts of land belonging to the United States. There are some Indians and not many white people in them. The Territories west of the Mississippi abound in wild animals; such as bisons, bears, wolves, deer, cougars, &c. The Indians hunt these animals for their skins, and eat the flesh of some of them. There are many wild horses also in the woods which the Indians catch and ride upon.

4. *Mountains.*—What great range of mountains in the western part of the United States? In what direction do the Rocky mountains run? What great chain of mountains in the eastern part of the United States? *Ans.* The Appalachian chain, which consists of the following ranges; the Cumberland, Alleghany, Catskill, Green, and White Mountains, which extend from Maine to Georgia.

5. *Rivers.*—Describe the following rivers, by telling in what states they are, and which way they run. Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Alabama, Savannah, Hudson, Mohawk, Connecticut, Susquehannah, Delaware, Kennebeck, Penobscot, Potomac, Columbia. *Note.* For some of these rivers the pupil must consult the other maps.

6. *Lakes.*—What five great Lakes on the northern border of the United States? By what river do the waters of these Lakes flow to the ocean?

7. *Seas, &c.*—What ocean washes the Eastern shores of the United States? The Western? What gulf south of the United States? What is a gulf? *Ans.* A part of the ocean resembling a bay. Where is Chesapeake bay? Where is Nootka Sound?

8. *Shores, &c.*—In what direction does the Eastern shore of the United States run? Western? Where are the following Capes? Cape Sable, Cape Florida.

9. *Towns.*—What is the capital of the United States? Tell the capital of each of the United States. Tell the distance of the following places from Washington. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Vandalia, Columbus.

10. *Travels.*—If you make a journey from the place where you live, to Washington, which way would you go? Through what states would you travel?

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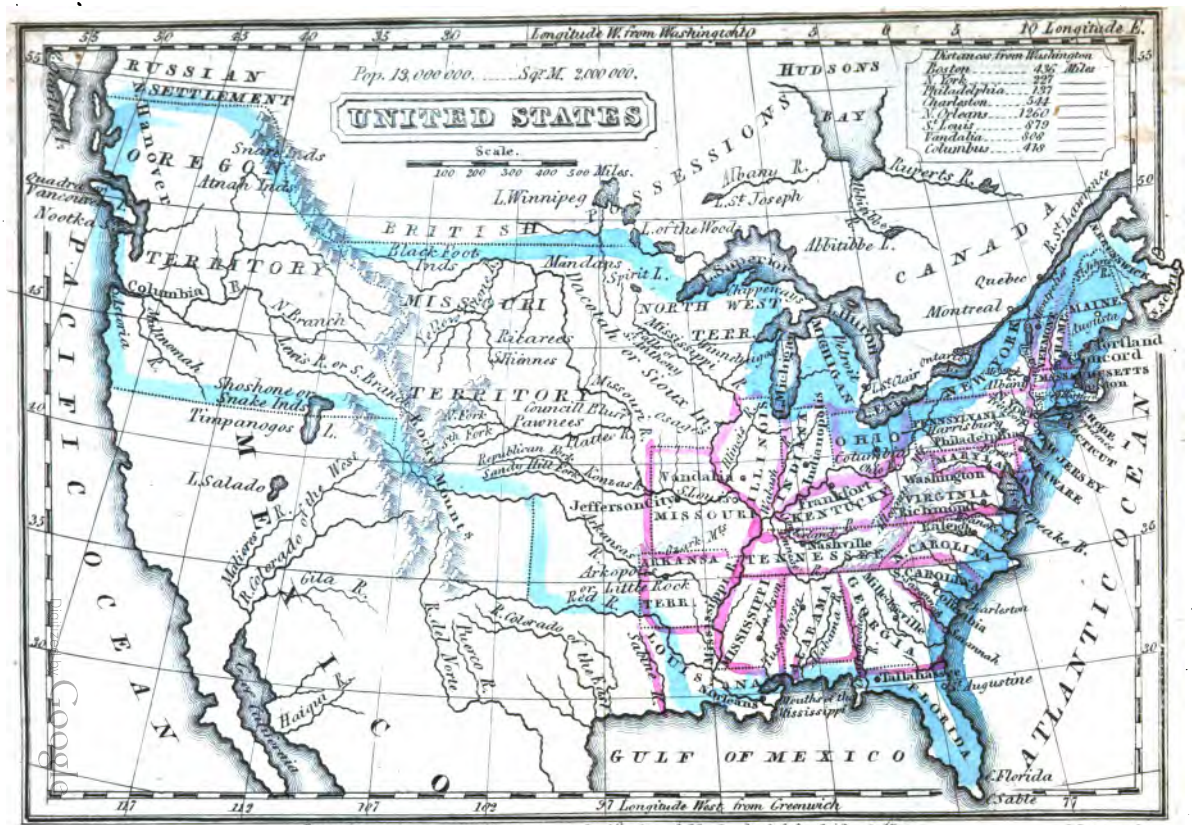
1. We have now performed our imaginary travels, through each of the twenty-four states. We have seen that our country abounds in rivers, and mountains, and valleys, and plains; that it is full of towns and villages, and that it contains 18,000,000 of inhabitants. It in deed a great country; and the people are probably more happy than in any other part of the world.

2. I have mentioned to you the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, which lies between Maryland and Virginia. This is called the capital of the United States, because Congress assembles there every year, to make laws for the country. They meet in a

1. What of the United States? 2. City of Washington? Why is Washington called the capital?



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G. Boynton Sc.

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large building called the capitol, where they talk a great deal, and make long speeches, and then pass the laws, which the people are required to obey. Here is a picture of the Capitol, and some of the members of Congress going to it.

3. If you look on the map, you will see that the land belonging to the United States, stretches from the Atlantic Ocean on the east, to the Pacific Ocean on the west; a distance of 2500 miles. But nearly one half of this vast territory is inhabited by Indians. All the country west of the state of Missouri, is in the possession of these people.

4. The Indians live in separate tribes, some of them containing only a few hundreds, and others several thousands. Some of them dwell in tents, which consist of skins stretched upon poles, as represented in the following picture.

5. The Indians are very fond of war, and the different tribes frequently fight with each other. Some of the warriors are mounted on horseback, and carry long spears in their hands. Here is a picture of one of these warriors.

6. When the Indians are going to war, or are about to transact important business, the men meet together, and hold what is called a council. Here one of the Indians stands up, and makes a speech, while the rest are sitting on the ground around him. When he has done, another gets up, and delivers a speech. When they have all spoken, then the chief men decide what is to be done. Here is a picture of an Indian council.

7. It is not very pleasant to travel among these Indians, for sometimes they attack those people who go among them. The country, too, is filled with wild animals, some of which are dangerous. Captain Lewis who once travelled

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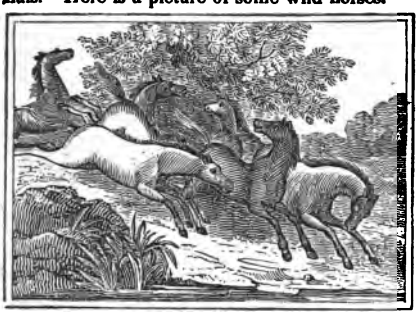
What does Congress do? What do you see in the picture? 3. How far does the land of the United States extend? What of the Indians? 4. How do the Indians live? 5. What are the Indians fond of? Describe the picture. 6. What of an Indian council? What do you see in the picture? 7. Why is it not pleasant to travel

across the Rocky mountains, and went to the Pacific ocean, was chased by a large bear with terrible claws. He ran as fast as he could, but the creature came jumping after him; and Capt. Lewis only escaped by running into the river.

8. There are other animals beside bears in these distant regions. There are wild deer in abundance; antelopes that run as swift as a bird can fly; goats that dwell among the rocks, and wild sheep that hide themselves in the mountains. There are also many wild horses, some of which are very handsome. The Indians often catch them, and thus supply themselves with these useful animals. Here is a picture of some wild horses.



9. You will observe on the map, that some parts of the United States are called Territories. There are five of these Territories; they are called Florida, Arkansaw, Northwest, Missouri, and Oregon. There are not a great many white people in any of them; but in a few years it is probable they will all be settled.

10. I will now tell you about the history of the United States. All this vast country was once inhabited by the Indians. They had no towns, and few villages; they had neither commerce, nor manufactures. They roamed in the forests, and lived chiefly upon fish, and wild animals. These animals they killed with bows and arrows.

11. But about 200 years ago, the white people came from England and other parts of Europe, and settled along the eastern coast of the United States. They built good houses, cut down the forests, cultivated the land, and sent ships to sea. Thus the white people got possession of the country, and the Indians gradually retired over the mountains to the west.

12. The white people had a good many battles with the Indians before they went away, and many persons were slain on both sides. Sometimes the Indians came at night, and set the houses of the white people on fire. Sometimes they attacked the whites on the sabbath, while they were going to meeting. But these things happened long since, and the Indians are no longer troublesome, except in the remote parts of the western country.

13. It is now about fifty years since the people of the United States became a free nation. Before that time, they were governed by the king of England. But he was cruel and unjust, so the inhabitants of America declared that he should rule over them no longer. The king sent a great many soldiers here to make the people submit. But they fought with the soldiers, and after a bloody struggle, drove them all out of the country. Thus the people of the United States became a free nation, and ever since, they have gone on in happiness and prosperity.

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among the Indians? What of wild animals? Story of Capt. Lewis? 8. What other animals in the western country? Wild horses? What do you see in the picture? 9. What of the five Territories? 10. Who once inhabited our country? What of the Indians? 11. When did the white people come here? 12. What did the Indians do? 13. What more of the early history of the U. S.?

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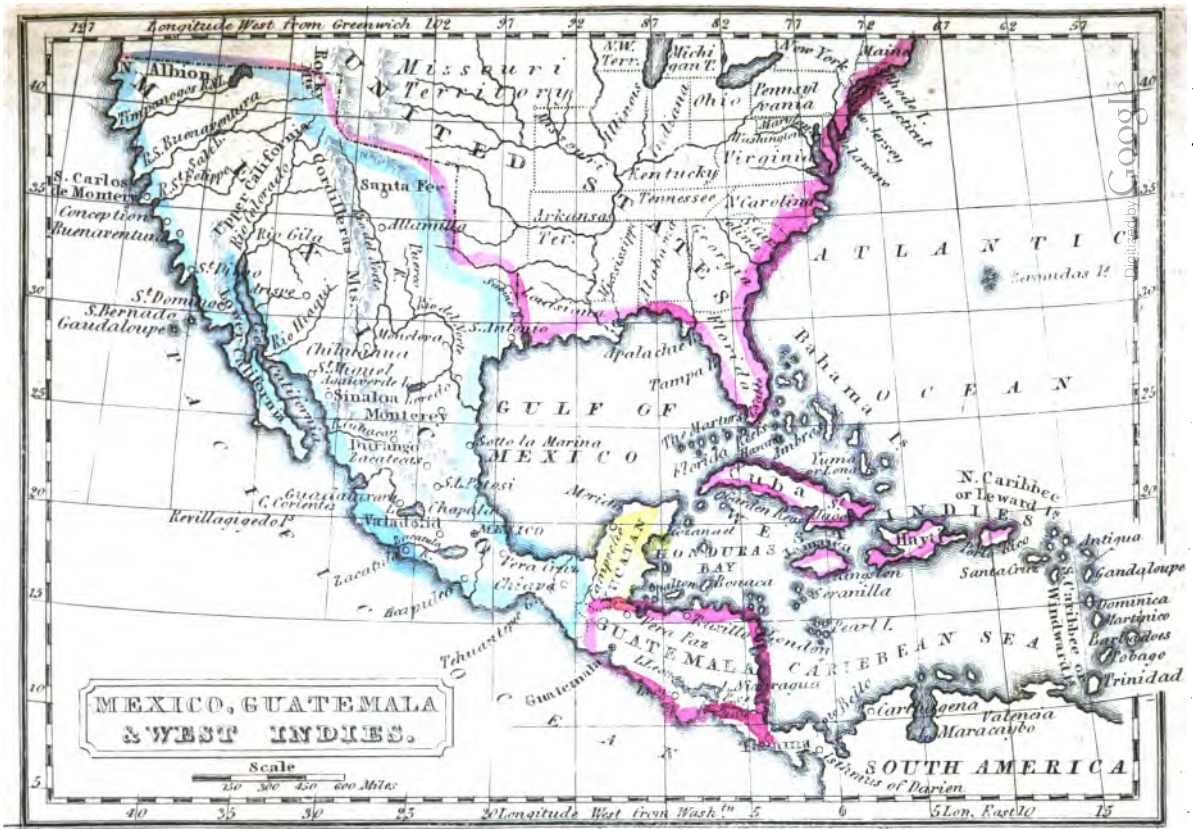
Longitude West from Greenwich
N. Albion
Missouri Territory
U N I T E D S T A T E S
Santa Fe
S. Carlos de Monterey
Conception
Buenaventura
S. Bernardo
Gaudaloupe
Chihuahua
Sinaloa
Monterey
Durango
Zacatecas
GULF OF MEXICO
Vera Cruz
Mexico
Acapulco
Tehuantepec
GUATEMALA
Guatemala
Nicaragua
Chiriqui
Gulf of Darien
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
BAY OF HONDURAS
Jamaica
Hayti
Cuba
Bahama Is
Florida
Yucatan
Campeachy
Tampa B.
Apalachi
Bermudas Is
ATLANTIC OCEAN
N. Caribbee or Leward Is
Antigua
Guadaloupe
Dominica
Martinico
Barbadoes
Tobago
Trinidad
Caribbee or Windward Is
Carthagena
Valencia
Maracaibo
Pearl I.
Virginia
Kentucky
Tennessee
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Maine
Rhode I.
Connecticut
New York
Michigan T.
N.W. Terr.
Arkansas Ter.
Illinois
Missouri
Alabama
Georgia
Carolina
Washington
Maryland
Jersey
Rio Gila
Rio Colorado
Rio Bravo
Rio Magui
Rio Nassas
Rio Sabine
Rio Del Norte
Rio Grande
Rio St. Francisco
Rio St. Pedro
Rio St. Juan
Rio Roanoke
Rio Mississippi
Rio Alabama
Rio Mobile
Rio Perdido
Rio Escondido
Rio Tabasco
Rio Chagres
Rio Hondo
Rio Belize
Rio Nicaragua
Rocky Mts.
Cordilleras Mts.
Sierra Madre
Sierra Verde
Sierra Nevada
Sierra Mojada
Sierra Gorda
Sierra Blanca
Sierra Mesa
Sierra Mts.
Upper California
Lower California
Gulf of California
Gulf of Mexico
Bay of Honduras
Bay of Campeachy
Bay of Florida
Bay of Apalachi
Bay of Tampa
Bay of Mexico
Bay of Vera Cruz
Bay of Chiriqui
Bay of Darien
Bay of Carthagena
Bay of Valencia
Bay of Maracaibo
Bay of Jamaica
Bay of Hayti
Bay of Yucatan

CHAPTER XIV. MEXICO, GUATIMALA AND WEST INDIES.

MEXICO.

How is Mexico bounded on the North? How on the East? How on the South? How on the West? Describe the following rivers, by telling which way they flow, and where they empty. St. Buenaventura, St. Felippe, Timpanogos, Rio Colorado, Rio Hiaqui, Culiacan, Rio Del Norte, Sabine, Puerco, Zacatula, Rio Gila. In what direction are the following lakes from Mexico? Timpanogos, Chapala. What great range of mountains in Mexico? In what direction do they run? With what range of mountains in the United States, are they connected? In what direction does the western coast of Mexico run? What water washes the western coast of Mexico? What water washes the eastern coast? What is a gulf? What gulf on the western side of Mexico? Where is Cape Corientes? Where is California? What is a Peninsula? *Ans.* A piece of land projecting into the sea, and connected with the main land by a narrow place called an Isthmus. Is California a peninsula? What is an Isthmus? Where are the Revillagigedo Islands? What is the capital of Mexico? In what direction are the following places from the city of Mexico? Vera Cruz, Santa Fe, Sinaloa, Monterey, Durango, Acapulco, St. Miguel, St. Antonio.

GUATIMALA.

Tell the boundaries of Guatimala. What river in Guatimala? Tell which way it runs, and where it empties. Where is Lake Nicaragua? What range of mountains passes through Guatimala? What water washes the western coast of Guatimala? What water washes the eastern coast? What is the capital? In what direction are the following places from the city of Guatimala? Vera Paz, Truxillo, Leon, London.

WEST INDIES

Which is the largest of the West India Islands? The next in size? The third in size? The fourth in size? Tell the direction of the following islands from Cuba. Jamaica, Hayti, Porto Rico, Santa Cruz, Antigua, Gaudaloupe, Martinico, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Tobago, Yuma or Long Islands, Dominica. Where are the following towns? Kingston, Havana, St. Jago.

TRAVELS.

If you should travel from Trinidad to the city of Mexico, what sea, bay, and gulf, would you sail in? If you go from Cuba to Guatimala, what bay will you cross? If you cross from the city of Mexico, to Florida, which way will you go? On what gulf will you sail? What gulf will you cross in travelling from St. Diego to St. Miguel? What mountains will you cross, in going from Santa Fe, to the Rio Colorado River? In what direction will you travel?

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1. Mexico is a very extensive country lying south of the United States. We must pay it a visit, and see what we can find there that is curious. The best way to go to Mexico is to enter a vessel at New York, and sail to the south upon the Atlantic Ocean. We must pass between Florida and Cuba, cross the gulf of Mexico, and land at Vera Cruz.

2. From this place we must proceed upon mules to the city of Mexico. We shall travel over some high mountains, and shall observe that a great part of the country is uninhabited.

3. At length, we shall reach the city of Mexico, which is nearly as large as Philadelphia. It is situated in a valley surrounded by high

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1. What of Mexico? What is the best way of going to Mexico? 2. What of the journey from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico? 3. What of the city of Mexico?

mountains. Many of the houses are splendid, and the cathedral which is a large church, is ornamented with immense quantities of gold and silver. Here is a picture of the cathedral.

4. In Mexico there are some very high mountains called the Cordilleras. You will see them laid down on the map. They are a part of the great chain of mountains that cross this portion of North America, and which in the United States are called the Rocky Mountains. Some of the peaks of the Cordilleras are more than three miles high, and are always covered with snow. Some of them send forth fire and smoke from their tops, in a terrible manner; making a great noise, and shaking the earth far and near. These burning mountains are called volcanoes.

5. There is a great deal of silver in Mexico, among the mountains, and many of the people are engaged in digging it out of the rocks. They have formed several deep caverns, called mines. From these they obtain the silver, which is manufactured into dollars. The mines of Mexico yield several millions of dollars every year.

6. You will see on the map, a town named Santa Fe. This is near the United States, and a good many people go there from our country to trade with the Mexicans. They cross the eastern states in large companies, called caravans. In the other column is a picture of some of the traders going to Santa Fe.

7. While we are travelling in Mexico, we shall observe that the roads are generally bad, and that the lands are poorly cultivated. The people are indeed by no means industrious, and are more fond of pleasure than of business.

8. Their climate is very delightful, it being like perpetual spring. They have no winter; no snow; no frost. The flowers blossom at all seasons; and the trees are ever covered with green leaves. The country abounds in oranges, figs, and other delicious fruits; and the air is so warm, that the people never need any other than thin clothing.

9. Many of the inhabitants of Mexico are Indians. These do not live in the woods, and hunt wild animals, but till the land, and dwell in villages. They are the descendants of the In-

The cathedral? 4. What of the Cordilleras? What is a volcano? 5. What of the silver mines? 6. Santa Fe? The Santa Fe traders?

7. Roads? Lands? The people? 8. Climate? Flowers? Trees? Fruits? 9. Indians? Who conquered Mexico? How long

dians, who possessed the country about 300 years ago, when the Spaniards came from Europe, and conquered them. The white people of Mexico, are descended from the Spaniards, and they all speak the Spanish language. In the other column is a picture of some of the people of Mexico.

10. I will now tell you about Guatimala. This is a mountainous country, lying to the south of Mexico. The Cordilleras pass through it from north to south, and twenty of their peaks are volcanic. Nothing can be more terrible than the eruptions of these mountains. They vomit forth rivers of melted lava; they roar like heavy thunder; and they often fill the air with clouds of ashes. At night, the blaze issuing from their tops, seems to rise to the very heavens, and sheds a terrific light on the objects around.

11. The city of Guatimala is a large and handsome place. It has been twice destroyed by earthquakes. In the latter instance, the earth opened beneath the city, and it was entirely swallowed up, with many of the inhabitants.

12. The climate of Guatimala is much like that of Mexico. The inhabitants are also similar in the two countries. If you should chance to visit Guatimala, you will meet with some singular Indians, with woolly hair. They are called the Mosquito tribe.

13. On our return from Mexico, we must stop at the West Indies. These consist of a number of islands, of which Cuba is the largest. This is almost as extensive as New England, and is famous for producing coffee, sugar, and oranges.

14. The principal town is Havana; and here we shall find a great many vessels from all parts of the United States. They come to Cuba loaded with cattle, horses, hogs, lumber, chairs, tables, and a multitude of other things. These they exchange for coffee, sugar, and other articles, which they carry back to the United States.

15. The next of the West India islands in size, is Hayti. It is inhabited almost entirely, by negroes, who are independent, and govern the country in their own way. They have several large towns, and carry on considerable trade with other parts of the world.

16. Porto Rico and Jamaica, are also large islands, and beside these, there are many smaller ones. The climate of them all is very mild, and seems to be a perpetual summer. They produce vast quantities of sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, and some other articles. Vessels go to these islands from all parts of the world, to obtain these things.

17. I must now tell my little reader about Columbus. He and his companions were the first men that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean. He came with three ships, and discovered America. They first landed on one of the West India islands. This took place more than 300 years ago.

Here is a picture of Columbus and his men, taking possession of the country.

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ago? From whom are the white inhabitants of Mexico descended? What language do they speak? 10. What of Guatimala? Cordilleras? Volcanoes? 11. City of Guatimala? What of its having been destroyed? What is an earthquake? 12. Climate of Guatimala? Inhabitants? Mosquito Indians? 13. What of the West Indies? How large is Cuba? For what is it famous? 14. What of Havana? 15. What of Hayti? 16. What of the other West India islands? Climate? Productions? Vessels? 17. Columbus?

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CHAPTER XV. NORTH AMERICA.

1. *Boundaries.*—How is North America bounded on the North? How on the East? South? West? *Note.* It is not known whether North America is bounded on the North by a frozen sea, or by land.

2. *Divisions.*—Tell the boundaries of the following countries, Greenland, British Possessions, Russian Possessions, United States, Mexico, Guatimala.

3. *Mountains.*—What great chain of mountains in the western part of North America? What great chain of mountains in the United States? *Ans.* The Appalachian chain.

4. *Rivers.*—What three great rivers empty into the gulf of Mexico? What river flows into the gulf of California? What great river flows into the Pacific ocean? What rivers flow into Hudson's Bay? What great river flows into the gulf of St. Lawrence? Describe the following rivers, Mc. Kenzie's, Platte, Arkansas, Sabine, Ohio, Cumberland, Illinois, Tennessee.

5. *Lakes.*—In what direction are the following lakes from Washington, and in what countries are they? Superior, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, Erie, Athapescow, Slave, Winnipeg, Great Bear, Lake of the woods, Timpanogos.

6. *Seas, &c.*—Between what two great Oceans is North America? Point your finger towards each of these oceans. Where are the following Bays? Hudson's, Repulse, Baffins, Wager, Honduras. Where are the following gulfs? Mexico, California, St. Lawrence. What is a strait? *Ans.* A narrow body of water connecting one part of the sea with another. Where are the following straits? Bheering's, Hudson's, Cumberland, Davis'.

7. *Shores, &c.*—What is the general direction of the western shore of North America? Where, and which way from Washington, and you, are the following capes? Sable, Breton, Farewell, St. Lewis, St. Lucas.

8. *Islands.*—Where are the following islands? Iceland, Newfoundland, Bahamas, Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, James, Barren, Raleigh, Sabine, Melville.

9. *Towns.*—In what direction from Washington, are the following places? Mexico, Valadolid, S. L. Potosi, Quebec, Montreal, Albany, Fort Astoria, Santa Fe.

10. *Travels.*—If you make a journey from the city of Mexico to Montreal, what gulf will you cross? What country will you travel in? In what direction will you go? If you go from Alaska to Iceland, what countries will you travel in? What bay will you cross? In what direction will you go?

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1. North America is an immense region, containing many mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, cities, towns, and villages. Lake Superior is the largest lake in the world, and is more than half as extensive as all New England. The river Mississippi, including the Missouri, is the longest river in the world; it being about 4500 miles long. The great chain of mountains in the western part, including the Cordilleras and Rocky Mountains, is about 5000 miles long. The whole length of North America from Melville Island to Guatimala is 4500 miles.

2. Thus, you see, North America is very extensive, and is remarkable for its vast lakes, its long rivers, and its great ranges of mountains. North America contains eight countries; Guatimala, Mexico, the United States, the British Possessions, the Russian Possessions, the country of the Esquimaux, Greenland, and Iceland. I have told you of all of these countries, except the five last; these I am now going to describe.

3. The British Possessions lie chiefly on the northern side of the St. Lawrence, and the great lakes. These consist of Upper Canada, of which Montreal is the capital; Lower Canada, of which Quebec is the capital; New Brunswick, of which Frederickton is the capital; and Nova Scotia,

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1. What of North America? Lake Superior? Mississippi? Mountains? Length of N. A.?
2. For what is N. A. remarkable? How many countries does it contain? What are they? What do the British Possessions consist of?

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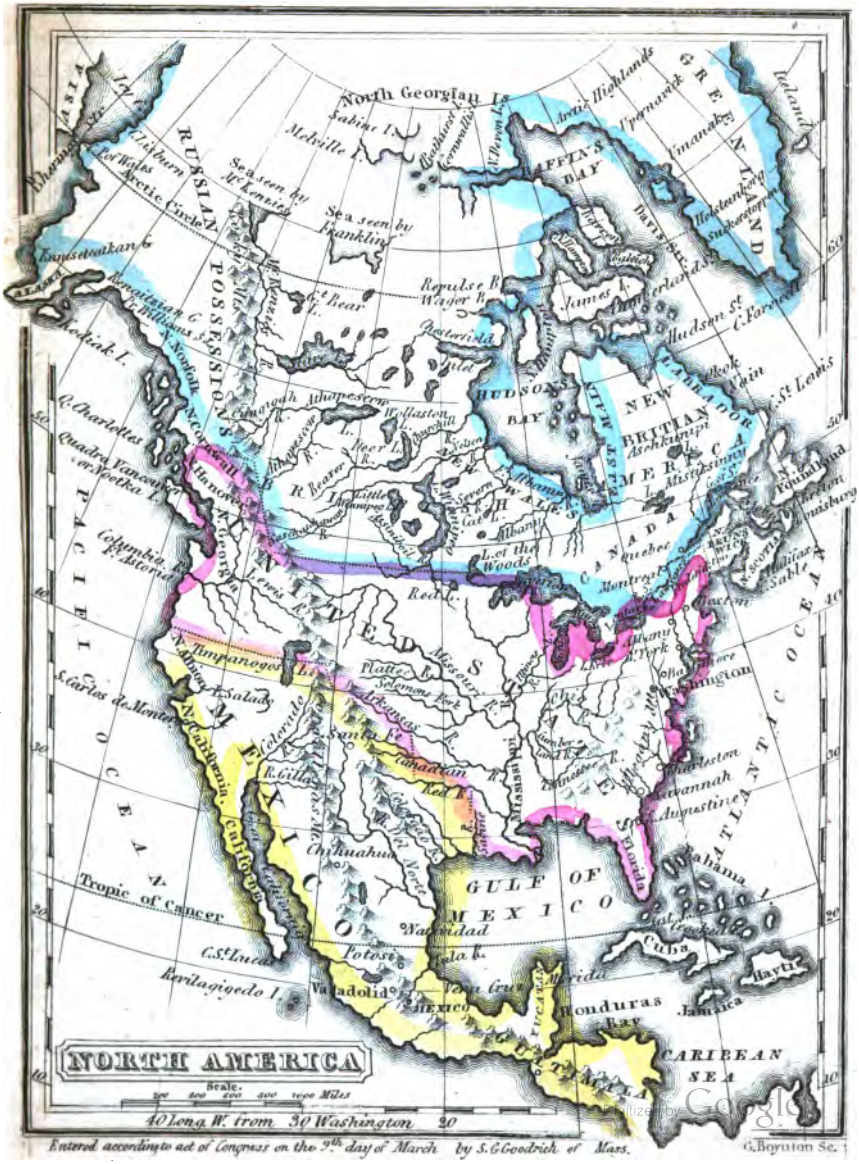
NORTH AMERICA
Scale.
Miles
40 Long. W. from 30 Washington 20
Tropic of Cancer
GULF OF MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
HUDSONS BAY
NEW BRITAIN
CANADA
LABRADOR
GREENLAND
ICELAND
RUSSIA
ASIA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
North Georgian Is.
Melville I.
Sabine I.
Baffin's Bay
Davis Strait
Hudson St.
Repulse B.
Wager R.
James I.
Fox Channel
Melville Peninsula
Great Bear L.
Great Slave L.
Athapescow L.
Mackenzie R.
Cook's Inlet
Kotzebue Sd.
Behring's Str.
Kamtschatka
Arctic Circle
Wollaston L.
Hearne R.
Churchill R.
Nelson R.
Albany R.
Albany
Moose
Quebec
Montreal
Halifax
Boston
New York
Washington
Philadelphia
Charleston
Savannah
St. Augustine
Florida
Bahama I.
Cuba
Havana
Jamaica
Honduras Bay
Yucatan
Campeachy
Vera Cruz
Mexico
Valladolid
Potosi
Chihuahua
Santa Fe
Red R.
Missouri R.
Mississippi R.
Arkansas R.
Platte R.
Columbia R.
Fraser's R.
Quadra Vancouver or Nootka I.
Cape Charlottes
Hoofiak I.
Aleutian Is.
Sandwich Is.
Tristan d'Acunha
Ascension I.
St. Helena
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G. Boynton Sc.

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of which Halifax is the capital. Newfoundland and Cape Breton also belong to the British.

4. The St. Lawrence is a noble river, and it would be very pleasant to enter a steamboat at Montreal, and go down to Quebec. The latter is a large and remarkable city. The town is divided into two parts; one being low, and close to the water; the other being built upon high rocks. A few miles below Quebec, is a very beautiful waterfall on the river Montmorenci.

5. If you are disposed to go on a fishing voyage, we will get into a small vessel at Quebec, and sail down the St. Lawrence to Newfoundland. It is a famous place here for catching cod fish. These are taken with hooks and lines; they are then cleaned and salted. When the vessel is full, they are taken to the shore and dried.

6. I think we shall not like cod fishing very much, for it is cold, and tedious work. We will therefore get into the first whale ship we see, and proceed to the coast of Labrador. I must tell you, however, that the British Possessions belong to the king of England, who rules over them. Among the inhabitants, are a great many English, Scotch, and Irish.

7. We shall soon reach the coast of Labrador, and here we shall see some strange looking Indians, called Esquimaux. They are short, fat people, with long, straight black hair. They live chiefly along the shore, and subsist upon seals and fish. In winter, the weather is exceedingly cold, and these people often make themselves houses of snow. The windows are made of thin pieces of ice. In the other column is a picture of these winter houses.

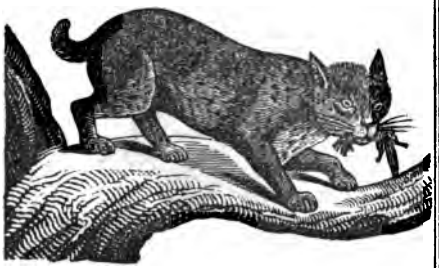
8. While we are on the coast of Labrador, we shall meet with a singular little animal, called a jumping mouse. Its hinder legs are very long, and it leaps through the air in such a manner, that you would think it a bird flying. Here is a picture of one of these curious little animals.

9. Before we go to Greenland, I must tell you about the Indians, who live between Hudson's Bay and the Russian Possessions. These consist of several scattered tribes, which roam over the woods and plains, and live chiefly by hunting. They kill a great many bears, wolves, foxes, and beavers. The fur of the beaver is very fine, and the best hats are made of it. It builds itself a snug

4. The St. Lawrence? Quebec? Falls of Montmorenci? 5. Cod fishing? 6. What of the British Possessions? 7. Where do the Esquimaux live? Describe the Esquimaux. Their climate? Houses? What do you see in the picture? 8. Describe the jumping mouse. 9. What of the Indians between Hudson's Bay and the Russian

house for the winter, and lives in very good style. In the other page is a picture of a beaver.

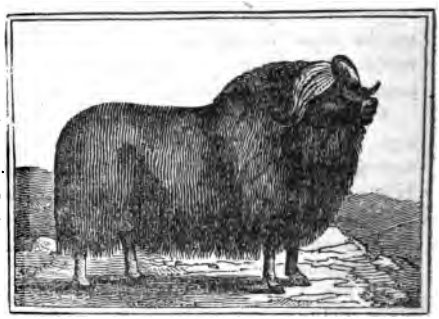
10. The Indians also kill a great many lynxes, deer of various kinds, hares and other creatures. Sometimes they kill a wild cat, which is twice as large as our puss, and lives upon rabbits, squirrels, and partridges. It climbs tall trees, and sleeps among the rocks. Here is a picture of a wild cat.



11. These Indian hunters also take a great many animals, called marmots. There are several kinds of marmots; one of which is common in New England and the Middle States, where it is called the woodchuck. Here is a picture of a marmot.

12. When the Indians have collected a great many skins, they sell them to the white traders who come among them, or carry them to Canada, or elsewhere, and dispose of them.

13. If we go to Baffin's Bay, we shall see herds of animals as big as small cows. Here is a picture of one of these creatures, which is called a musk ox.



14. If we visit Greenland, we shall find that the people there resemble the Esquimaux in their appearance and modes of life. They live chiefly upon seals, which they take in great numbers along the coast.

15. We shall hardly have time to visit Iceland, which is a large island on the eastern coast of Greenland. There is a famous volcano in Iceland, called Hecla; there are also boiling springs, that send up columns of water a hundred feet into the air.

16. But I have not room to tell you of all these things; you must therefore read about them, in some larger book. Having now taken a number of whales, and filled our ship with oil, we must hasten back to Boston. If you would like to read about catching whales, you will find stories about it in Peter Parley's "Tales of the Sea." I must not forget to tell you however, that all the northern parts of North America are so cold, barren, and dreary, that none but Greenlanders and the Esquimaux, could live there.

Possessions? What of the Beaver? 10. The Wild Cat? 11. The Marmot? 12. What do the Indians do with the skins of the wild animals they kill? 13. What of the musk ox? 14. The Greenlanders? The seal? 15. Iceland? 16. What of the climate and country of Greenland and the other northern parts of North America?

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CHAPTER XVI. SOUTH AMERICA.

1. *Boundaries.*—How is South America bounded on the North? How is it bounded on the East? How on the South? How on the West? Tell the boundaries of Colombia. The boundaries of Peru. Of Bolivia. Of Chili. Of Patagonia. Of the United Provinces. Of Brazil. Of Guiana.

2. *Mountains.*—What great range of mountains in South America? Through what countries do the Andes extend? In what direction do they run? Where are the Tuababa Mountains? Where are the Gerat Mountains?

3. *Rivers.*—Describe the following rivers, by telling which way, and through what countries, they flow, and where they empty; Amazon, Parana, Japura, Salado, Willows, Colorado, Rio Negro, St. Francisco, Orinoco, Parnaibo, Napo, Paros, Aravia, Coquetta, La Plata.

4. *Lakes.*—Are there any Lakes in South America? Where is Lake Titicaca?

5. *Seas, &c.*—What ocean washes the eastern coast of South America? What the western? Where are the following bays? St. Mathias, Anegada, St. George's, Panama. What strait separates Terra del Fuego, from Patagonia?

6. *Shores, &c.*—In what direction does the eastern coast of South America run? In what direction does the western coast run? Where are the following capes? St. Lucas, St. Antonio, Corientes, Blanco, St. Maria, St. Thomas, St. Roque, Cape Horn.

7. *Islands.*—Where are the following islands, and in what direction from Buenos Ayres? Falkland Isles, West, East, Aurora, Georgia, Chiloe, St. Felix, Juan Fernandez, Massafuero, Trinidad, Staten, Terra del Fuego, Campana.

8. *Towns.*—What is the capital of Colombia? Its direction from Buenos Ayres? Peru? Bolivia? Chili? Brazil? What is the capital of the United Provinces? What is the direction of the following towns from Santa Fe de Bogota? Guayaquil, Quito, Popayan, Para, Maranham, Truxillo, Cuzco, Potosi, Villa Boa, St. Salvador, Cayenne, Pernambuco, Montevideo, Caraccas.

9. *Travels.*—If you go from Terra del Fuego to Patagonia, what strait will you cross? If from Patagonia to Santiago, what mountains will you cross? If you go from Buenos Ayres to Para in what countries will you travel? What mountains will you cross? What great river will you cross in going from Para to Macapa? What mountains will you cross in travelling from St. Salvador or Bahia, to Lima?

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1. We are now going to take a look at South America. You perceive by the map that it is divided into eight countries. It is an immense region, and is about 4500 miles in length, from north to south. We must proceed very rapidly, or it will take us a great while to travel over it.

2. We shall find Colombia to be a delightful country. Along the coast, the lands are low, and the weather is always warm like summer. In the interior, the land is higher, and there the people enjoy a never changing spring. Caraccas, Quito, and Santa Fe are large towns, with many beautiful buildings. The churches are all ornamented with great quantities of gold and silver.

3. In Colombia, there are many Indians who cultivate the land, and live in villages like those of Mexico. The white people speak the Spanish language. The Andes are very lofty mountains, and many of their peaks are always covered with snow. Some of them are volcanoes, and the fire that streams from their tops may be seen at the distance of many miles. In the next page is a picture of one of these volcanoes.

4. We must now set out for Peru. In our journey we must cross the Andes. The

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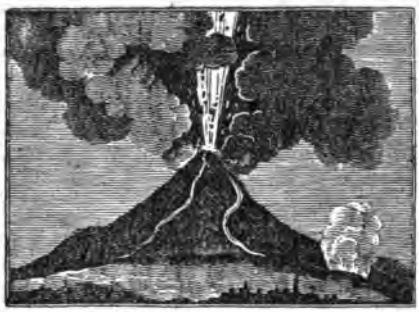
1. Into how many countries is South America divided? What is the length of South America? 2. What of Colombia? Caraccas, Quito, and Santa Fe? 3. What of the Indians in Colombia? The white people? Describe the Andes. 4. How is travelling performed on the Andes?



roads are difficult and dangerous, and the only safe way of travelling is upon mules. These will take us along the edges of precipices, down the steep slopes of the mountains, through dark and dismal valleys, across swift rivers, and along the brink of roaring waterfalls, and finally, bring us to the end of our journey in safety. Here is a picture of people travelling among the Andes.

5. We shall find the inhabitants of Peru very much like those of Colombia. Lima is the capital, and it is a very handsome city. The rich people here are fond of display, and they live in very splendid houses.

6. We must now proceed to Bolivia. Here too, the white inhabitants speak the Spanish language, and the Indians live by cultivating the soil. Many of the people are occupied in the gold and silver mines, which yield large quantities of those precious metals. At Potosi, are some of the most celebrated silver mines in the world.

7. We will now set out for Chili. This is one of the finest countries in South America. The climate is neither hot nor cold. The land is very fruitful, producing every species of grain, and all kinds of delicious fruits. The inhabitants spend a great deal of their time in the open air, and they may be often seen dancing with the greatest vivacity beneath the trees.

8. We shall be delighted with Chili, but we must leave it now, and set out on our journey toward Buenos Ayres. This is the capital of the United Provinces, and lies east of Chili. We must cross the Andes in the same manner as before. As the roads are bad, there are no stages and wagons here; the people are therefore obliged to transport their goods on the backs of mules or lamas.

9. The lama is a gentle creature, and will carry a heavy burden for several days, with the greatest patience. It has long hair, and somewhat resembles a goat in form; but it is much larger. Here is a picture of some people travelling with lamas.

10. After having passed the mountains,

Describe a journey there. What does the picture show you? 5. What of the inhabitants of Peru? What of Lima? 6. What of Bolivia? The people? Mines? 7. What of Chili? Climate? Soil? Inhabitants? 8. Where is Buenos Ayres? What of mules and lamas? 9. Describe the

we shall come at length to the plains. These are of immense extent, and are called pampas. When we get upon these plains, we shall be able to see nothing around us but the level earth, spread out in all directions like a sea.

11. We shall notice vast herds of wild cattle and horses, feeding upon the pampas. The people of South America supply themselves with these animals, by catching them with a rope, called a lasso. This has a noose at the end, and is thrown by a man on horseback, with such force and skill, as to secure the animal by the neck or legs, as he pleases. Here is a picture of a man catching a wild bull with a lasso.

12. On reaching Buenos Ayres, we shall be struck with the beautiful situation of the city, and shall particularly admire some of its fine streets. Having spent a short time here, we must proceed in a vessel to Rio Janeiro, which is the capital of Brazil.

13. Brazil is famous for producing diamonds, which are found in the mountains west of Rio Janeiro. This is also one of the most fruitful portions of the globe. Every species of grain is produced in abundance, and fruits and flowers decorate the landscape throughout the year.

14. The woods are filled with monkeys; parrots, and parroquets, may be seen fluttering amid the branches of the trees; birds of bright plumage are always hovering in the air; jaguars, and cougars lurk amidst the thickets; and huge serpents may be seen gliding along the banks of the rivers. The armadillo is also found here. It is a singular animal, armed with a coat of scales, under which it retires like a tortoise. Here is a picture of an armadillo.

15. To the north of Brazil is Guiana, which is divided into three colonies; one belonging to the English, one to the French, and one to the Dutch. The white people live along the coast, and raise a great deal of coffee and sugar. The interior is inhabited by Indians.

16. At the southern point of South America, is a country called Patagonia. It is an extensive region, inhabited only by tribes of Indians. Some of these people are said to be eight feet high.

17. We have now taken a hasty survey of South America. It is a very interesting country, and I must tell you something more, before we leave it. It is remarkable for its lofty mountains, its blazing volcanoes, its great rivers, and its vast plains. If you will look on the map, you will see that the Andes extend from the southern point of South America, to the northern border; the chain then passes through Guatimala, Mexico, the

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lama. 10. What of the Pampas? 11. How do the people of South America catch wild cattle? 12 What of Buenos Ayres? 13. Brazil?

14. What of the woods in Brazil? 15. How is Guiana divided? What of the inhabitants? 16. What of Patagonia? 17. For what is South America remarkable? Describe the Andes.

United States, and still farther north to the Frozen Sea.

18. The number of volcanoes in this chain, I believe, amounts to more than two hundred. They commence near Cape Horn, on the island of Terra del Fuego. This name signifies the land of fire; it was so called on account of the blazing volcanoes which are often seen by the sailors while passing around it. In Chili, in Bolivia, in Peru, in Colombia, in Guatimala and in Mexico, these terrible mountains are constantly displaying their wonders.

19. Some of them are periodical, and send forth fire and lava, only at considerable intervals of time; while others are in constant activity. When we contemplate these sublime works of nature, our thoughts naturally turn with reverence to the Almighty Being who made them.

20. The rivers of South America are no less wonderful than the mountains. The Amazon has a course of 3000 miles, and it carries to the sea, as much water as all the rivers of Europe. It is so broad at its mouth, that you cannot see across it, and ships of the largest burden may ascend the stream, to the distance of several hundred miles. There are many other large rivers in South America, but I have not time to tell you about them now.

21. If I had leisure, I could relate a great many pleasant stories about South America. I could tell you of Capt. Waterton, who went into the interior of Guiana, and there met with strange adventures. He once caught an alligator with a hook fastened to a rope, and while the Indians pulled the monster out of the river, he jumped upon the creature's back, and rode him safely along the shore. Here is a picture of Capt. Waterton on the alligator's back.

22. I could tell you of Pizarro, the cruel Spaniard, who went to Peru about 300 years ago, with a band of soldiers, and conquered the whole empire. I could tell you how he slaughtered the gentle Peruvians, how he murdered their king, how he captured their cities, how he robbed them of their silver and gold, and how he made them all submit to his authority.

23. I could tell you these and many other interesting things about South America, if I had time. But you observe that this is a little book, and I cannot tell you everything in it. If you wish to read more about these things, you will find an account of them, in a work entitled the 'Child's first book of History.'

24. We must now take our departure from Rio Janeiro. We shall be glad to get back to our own country; for notwithstanding the fine climate and fertile soil of South America, a large portion of the inhabitants are poor, and miserable. We shall be gratified on reaching our native land, to see how much happier the people are here, than in any other country we have visited.

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18. What of the volcanoes? What gave Terra del Fuego its name? In what countries do volcanoes abound? 20. What of the rivers of S. America? The Amazon? 21. What of Capt. Waterton? Relate one of his adventures. 22. What of Pizarro? 24. How does our own country compare with South America?

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CHAPTER XVII. GENERAL VIEW OF AMERICA.

1. I hope my little reader is now pretty well acquainted with the geography of America. It is a great continent, and we, who live upon it, should certainly know all about its rivers, its lakes, its mountains, islands, towns, cities, and inhabitants. It is very pleasant to read about these things, and after you have learned what is in this book, I hope you will get some larger one, and study the geography of the whole world.

2. I wish you would try to remember the following things; North and South America are one great continent, being 9000 miles in length, from north to south. The whole number of people in North and South America, is about 40,000,000. North America, is divided into eight countries, called Guatimala, Mexico, United States, British Possessions, Russian Possessions, country of the Esquimaux, Greenland, and Iceland.

3. South America is divided into eight countries, as follows; Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Patagonia, United Provinces, Brazil, and Guiana. Between North and South America, are the West Indies, which all belong to different European nations, except the island of Hayti, which is independent.

4. The northern parts of North America are exceedingly cold. In Greenland, the winter continues for nine months in the year, and no trees, nor plants can flourish there. Even in Canada, the winters are very severe, and in New England, we are obliged to take good care of our noses and fingers, or they would be frozen during the months of January and February.

5. In Virginia, the winters are much milder, and in the West Indies, they have never either snow or frost. Mexico, Guatimala, and nearly the whole of South America enjoy a warm climate, where oranges, figs, and lemons flourish throughout the year.

6. At Patagonia the climate again becomes severe, and some of the islands to the southeast of Cape Horn, are always covered with snow, and ice. Thus it appears, that the northern and southern parts of America have a severe climate, while the middle portions are only visited with the gentle gales of spring and summer.

7. I will now tell you something about the history of America. In the year 1492, Cristopher Columbus crossed the Atlantic Ocean, from Spain and discovered this continent. He first landed at one of the Bahamas, called Cat Island. He afterwards went to Cuba, and Hayti, and then returned to Spain, and told what he had seen.

8. He soon set out, and came again to America. In this voyage he discovered several other islands. The fame of these discoveries was soon spread all over Europe, and many adventurers came to visit what was called the new world.

9. The Spaniards sent over bands of soldiers, who took possession of Mexico, and a great part of South America. The Dutch, Portuguese, English, and French, all made settlements in the country, killed or conquered the Indians, and thus established themselves in various parts of North and South America.

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2. Extent of the continent of America? Population? How is North America divided? 3. South America? What of the West Indies? 4. What of Greenland, and the northern parts of North America? Canada? New England?

5. Winters in Virginia? In the West Indies? What of the climate of Mexico, Guatimala and South America? 6. Of Patagonia? 7. What of Columbus? Where did he land? Where did he then go? 8. What was the consequence of his discoveries? 9. What of the Spaniards? What of the Dutch, Portuguese, English, and French?

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CHAPTER XVIII. EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES.

1 On the other page is a picture of one half of the world, and over the leaf is a picture of the other half. The world is round like a ball, and these pictures represent it as being surrounded by clouds, with the sun shining upon one side of it, and the moon and stars shining upon the other.

2. The picture of the Western Hemisphere shows you the American Continent, with the Atlantic Ocean on one side, and the Pacific Ocean on the other. You observe that vessels are sailing in various directions, upon these two oceans.

3. If you turn over the leaf, you will notice that the picture of the Eastern Hemisphere, exhibits the Eastern Continent, with the Pacific Ocean on one side, and the Atlantic Ocean on the other.

4. There are only two continents on the globe; the eastern and western. These are separated on one side by the Atlantic Ocean; on the other by the Pacific.

5. There are five oceans on the globe; the Northern Ocean which lies far to the north; the Southern Ocean, which lies far to the south; the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is about as extensive as all the others.

6. The land is the proper residence of man, and thousands of animals. Here towns and cities are built; here trees grow, and multitudes of plants and herbs are produced, fit to become the food of man and beast. The sea is thronged with fish; some of which are of prodigious size, and others not larger than the point of a needle.

7. Thousands of ships are borne upon the bosom of the sea; and the products of one climate are thus exchanged for the products of another. The earth being round, a ship can stretch forth upon the ocean, and sail entirely around the globe, as a spider would creep around a pumpkin.

8. I suppose you have often looked at the moon when it appeared to be entirely round. Did it not look like a great ball swung in the air? Well, the earth is such a ball, except that it is much larger. It was placed in the heavens by God who made it, and it moves along in obedience to the command of its Creator.

9. We who live upon it, attend it in all its motions, and wherever we may be, are kept upon its surface, by the principle of attraction. If you throw a stone into the air, it is immediately drawn back to the earth.

10. Thus the inhabitants on all sides of the world, the mountains, the rivers, and all the other objects upon it, instead of dropping from the earth are attached to it, by a force they cannot resist or overcome.

11. I am afraid this will be a dull chapter to my little reader; but if he does not understand what I am saying, he can easily get some one to explain to him what I have been endeavoring to make him comprehend.

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1. How does the picture represent the world? 2. What does the picture of the Western Hemisphere show you? 3. What does that of the Eastern Hemisphere show you? 4. How many continents are there? 5. How many oceans are there? Name them. 6. What of the land? The sea? 7. What of ships? 8. What of the earth? 9. How are we kept upon the surface of the earth?

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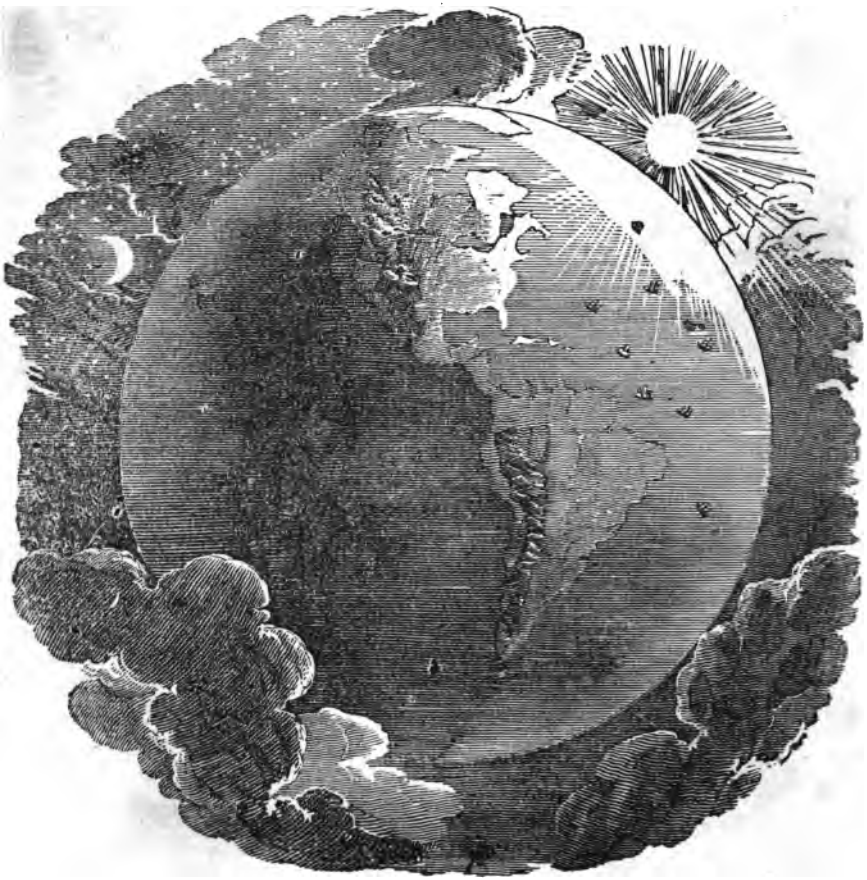
PICTURE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



Here is a picture of the Western Hemisphere, or one half of the World. You see on it the Continent of America, and part of the Atlantic and part of the Pacific Ocean.

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PICTURE OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

Here is a picture of the Eastern Hemisphere: it contains the Eastern Continent, which is divided into Europe, Asia and Africa.

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ABOUT THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA.

There are a great many different nations in Europe, Asia and Africa. I cannot tell you much about them in this little book. Some of these people are white, some are black, and some are brown. Here are pictures of some of the inhabitants of different countries on the Eastern Continent.

People of Europe

People of Europe.

People of Africa.

People of Asia.

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QUESTIONS FOR THE PUPIL WHEN HE HAS BEEN ONCE THROUGH THE BOOK.

How is Maine bounded? What mountains in Maine? What are the two principal rivers? What is the capital? What counties are washed by the sea? Which way is the state of Maine from you? *Note.* Let the pupil be asked similar questions respecting each of the United States, and the other countries of North and South America. These should be varied according to circumstances.

In which direction are the following places from the city of Washington and from you? Iceland, Cape Horn, Bhering's Straits. Baffin's Bay. The mouth of the river La Plata. The Island of Juan Fernandez. Davis' Straits. Melville Island. The mouth of the Columbia river. City of Mexico. Quebec. Newfoundland. Mouth of the river Mackenzie. Mouth of the St. Lawrence. Mouth of the Mississippi. Mouth of the Amazon. Lake Winnepeg. Slave Lake. Astoria. Santa Fe de Bogota. Lima. Stabroek. Cayenne. Chuquisaca. Rio Janeiro. Santiago. Falkland Isles. Georgia Islands. Buenos Ayres. City of Guatimala. Havana. Jamaica.

Which are the six largest lakes in North America? Describe the five largest rivers in North America. The five largest in South America. Which is the longest river in the world? Which is the largest city in America.

QUESTIONS FOR THE PUPIL WHEN HE HAS BEEN TWICE THROUGH THE BOOK.

How many people in the state of Maine? What is the extent of the state of Maine? What is its greatest length? Its greatest width? *Note.* The pupil should be required to answer the same questions in respect to each of the states, and the United States. The population and square miles he will find on the maps. The length and width, he must ascertain by the scale of miles, on each of the maps.

When the pupil has answered these questions, then let him tell the length and width of each of the other countries of North and South America.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

Let the pupil now be told that the Equator is a line supposed to be drawn around the middle of the earth; that latitude is distance, north and south from the Equator; and that longitude is distance east or west from Greenwich or Washington. Let him understand that latitude and longitude are both measured by degrees, and that each degree contains nearly 70 miles. When he understands these subjects, let him be asked the following questions.

What towns in South America lie between the equator, and ten degrees of south latitude? What towns between 10 and 20 degrees of south latitude? What between 20 and 30? What between 30 and 40? What countries are partly between 40 and 50 degrees of south latitude? What islands between these degrees? What capes, and what islands between 59 and 60 degrees of south latitude? What towns in south America lie between 3 and 13 degrees west longitude? What between 3 degrees west and 17 east? Between 17 and 27? Between 27 and 37? Between 37 and 47?

What towns in North America lie between 10 and 20 degrees of north latitude? What between 20 and 30? Between 30 and 40? Between 40 and 50? Between 50 and 60? What towns and islands between 60 and 70? What towns between the longitude of Washington, and 10 degrees east? What between the longitude of Washington, and 10 degrees west? What between 20 and 30? What between 30 and 40?

What is the latitude and longitude of the following places? Cape Horn. Buenos Ayres. Lima. Quito. City of Mexico. Cuba. Mouth of the Columbia. New York Quebec. Cape Farewell in Greenland?

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